

## Solicitors' Journal &amp; Reporter.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

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To CORRESPONDENTS.—All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer. The Editor cannot undertake to return MSS. forwarded to him.

## Notes for the Ensuing Week.

Solicitors' Certificates expired November 15; should be renewed.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the new rules under the Settled Estates Act, 1877, have received the approval of the judges, and will shortly be made public.

IT WOULD BE UNFAIR to pronounce any confident opinion as yet with reference to the working of the new regulations at judges' chambers. Already, however, complaints of the "successive hour" system are prevalent. Business this week has been rather slack, and we are told that both on Wednesday and Thursday the learned judge had intervals of leisure. It is stated, however, that fifty-seven summonses were taken out on Wednesday, and if this is the number in a dull time, it is difficult to see how the restriction of sixty summonses a day can be maintained at busy times—before the assizes, for instance—without great inconvenience to the profession. Meanwhile, the conduct of business before the masters is stated to retain all its ancient agreeable features; and solicitors who want to get their business done speedily should consider whether it may not be worth while to send a "Leicester chicken" or a "Nottingham lamb" to procure ready admission for their clerks into the august presence of the Master.

A MAGISTRATE'S CLERK writes to the *Times* to call attention to a remark made by Mr. Justice Lopes in summing up the evidence in a trial for murder at the Leeds Assizes, that if persons who had been charged or who were about to be charged "were proposing to make a statement, it was the duty of the police to tell them to be careful, because what they said might be used in evidence against them." On the other hand, the writer says he remembers well a case, also at Leeds, in which a policeman giving evidence said, "The prisoner seemed about to make a statement, so I told him he had better be careful, as anything he said might be given in evidence against him," and the learned judge (who had had great experience in criminal cases) interposed, and said "Then, let me tell you, you did wrong. A policeman ought not to ask questions and so entrap a prisoner into damaging admissions; but if a prisoner, voluntarily and without any suggestion from the officer, chooses to make a statement, it is the duty of the officer not to interrupt him, but to listen to his statement, and afterwards give it in evidence if necessary." We imagine there is no great doubt that the latter of these *dilemma* is right, although there has, no doubt, been a change in recent times in the views of the judges on matters connected with this subject. In *Wilde's case* (1 Moo. C. C. 452), in 1835, the judges, at a meeting convened to consider the question, held unanimously that even a confession by the prisoner elicited in answer to questions was admissible in evidence; and in *R. v. Kerr* (8 C. & P. 176), in 1837, where a policeman had questioned the prisoner, a nurserymaid, without warning her that her answers would be given in evidence, Park, J., said "there did not appear to him to have been anything improper in the conduct of the policeman, though, treating it as a general question, he thought it was better that it should not be done." On the other hand, in a case mentioned in Roscoe (p. 49), Patteson, J., threatened to procure the dismissal of a policeman who it appeared was in the habit of questioning prisoners in his custody. There can be no doubt that the judges now-a-days will reprobate, and properly reprobate, the practice of eliciting statements from prisoners by questions; but there can be as little doubt that where a prisoner is about voluntarily to make a statement, the policeman need not interrupt him to caution him. We may add that it has been held that a statement made by a prisoner while he was drunk is admissible in evidence (*R. v. Spilbury*, 7 C. & P. 187); but Tindal, C.J., doubted whether a statement made by the prisoner while talking in his sleep could be admitted (*R. v. Shippit* (1 Taylor on Evidence, 785)).

IT APPEARS from a paragraph which has been going the round of the papers that the churchwardens of a certain parish, mindful of the obligation imposed by Canon 113, to "exhibit to their several ordinaries the presentments of such enormities as have happened in their parishes since their last presentments," have made a presentment to their bishop in which they state that, "Sunday after Sunday common decency is shocked by a strong, healthy young clergyman of the Church of England, holding the cure of 5,000 souls, with £1,000 a year stipend and no family, getting through the entire service in forty minutes in the lowest possible undertone, and asking the congregation to leave their accustomed seats for a position nearer the pulpit, on the ground of physical inability to raise his voice, when it is well known that he does nothing else on Sunday, until nine in the evening, but read the prayers once again and preach one other sermon"; and they allege that this conduct is pursued with an object into which we need not enter. We have no knowledge of, or concern with, the merits of the case in question; but it is to be observed that Canon 14 only provides that "the Common Prayer shall be said or sung distinctly and reverently," not that it shall be said or sung loudly. The

rubric before the Common Prayer Book of 2 Edw. 6, however, provides that "the priest, being in the quire, shall begin with a loud voice the Lord's Prayer." We are not aware of any provision as to the tone in which the sermon should be delivered; but it may, perhaps, be doubted whether some rapidity of utterance in this part of the service would be universally condemned.

IN THE CASE OF *In re Leadbitter and Harvey*, before the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, an interesting point was decided on the Solicitors Act, 1843. It seems to have been admitted that before the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, the assignee of a bankrupt was not a "trustee" for the bankrupt within section 37 of the Solicitors Act, 1843, even though there might be a surplus out of the bankruptcy to which the bankrupt was entitled. The Court of Appeal, affirming the decision of Bacon, V.C. (26 W. R. 853), held on Wednesday that the same rule prevails under the Act of 1869, and that a discharged bankrupt, entitled to a surplus from his estate, cannot obtain taxation of solicitors bills of costs paid by the trustee. The trustee is not a "trustee" for the bankrupt, nor is the bankrupt "a party interested" within the words of the Solicitors Act, for at the time the payment was made there was only a possibility of a surplus; there was a surplus only when all the debts had been paid in full.

VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS, on Wednesday, in the course of a case of *Jenney v. Bell*, intimated a wish that the public should know that the cost of taking evidence *vivâ voce* is at least three times as great as that of taking it by affidavit, and not more efficient. This is not the first time a similar observation has been made from the same quarter; and the public will, no doubt, judge for itself on the matter. But we cannot help hoping that some one will some day inform the public of the cost to the suitor of the prolongation of certain witness cases by frequent interruptions and the iteration of such remarks from the bench as "miserable squabble" and "melancholy exhibition."

WE PRINT in another column an order of transfer of ten causes from the Master of the Rolls' cause-book, and of twenty causes from Vice-Chancellor Malins' cause-book, to Vice-Chancellor Bacon. None of the causes will be in the paper of the latter judge before the 20th inst., except by consent.

According to a writer in the *Graphic*, Calcutta barristers who are unmindful of the respect due to the judicial bench in a certain court, undergo a very unpleasant penance. The judge insists on all barristers who appear in his court donning full gowns, wig, and bands in the hottest weather, and if he finds the least attempt at long-winded discourses or impertinence, he has the punkah stopped immediately—a plan which immediately brings back the suffocating lawyer to a proper frame of mind.

The *Times* understands that Mr. Henry Cadogan Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, has now accepted that appointment permanently, but will undertake other judicial investigations than inquiries into shipping casualties if required by the Board of Trade or the Home Office. Mr. Rothery remains adviser to the Home Office on slave trade matters, but resigns his magistracy of the Admiralty Division, and with it the magistracy of the Privy Council in ecclesiastical cases. Mr. Rothery has been for twenty-five years registrar of the Admiralty Division and the Admiralty Court. As Wreck Commissioner he has established and given effect to a new and difficult procedure which regulates the practice in shipping inquiries in all parts of the country.

### THE POWERS OF PERPETUAL COMMISSIONERS.

THERE is an impression abroad, due probably to a recent decision of the Master of the Rolls, that the trammels under which perpetual commissioners have so long lain have been removed, and that they can lawfully examine married women in counties other than those to which their commissions extend. It may be of service to our readers to consider whether there is good ground for this impression.

The old rule was laid down very distinctly by Tindal, C.J., in *Webster to Carline* (4 Man. & Gr. 27). In that case an acknowledgment was taken at Worksop (where the property dealt with was situate), but only one of the commissioners had been appointed for the county of Nottingham, the other being a commissioner for the county of Lincoln. A difficulty was raised about filing the certificate, and a motion was made that it might be ordered to be filed. Counsel relied on section 82 of the Act, which provides "that any person appointed commissioner for any particular county . . . shall be competent to take the acknowledgment of any married woman wheresoever she may reside, and wheresoever the lands or money in respect of which the acknowledgment is to be taken may be." But Tindal, C.J., said, "That cannot mean that the commissioners are to act except in the county for which they are appointed. Otherwise, what would be the use of appointing them for separate counties?" The effect of this decision is that, although within his county the commissioner may examine women not resident within the limits of his commission and touching land not within those limits, yet he cannot act as commissioner except within the county for which he is appointed. So the law was understood to be until a recent date.

But in the case of *Blackmur v. Blackmur* (24 W. R. 900, L. R. 3 Ch. D. 633), the learned Master of the Rolls rather went out of his way to dispute the soundness of the decision in *Webster to Carline*. In the recent case a question arose in an administration action whether the acknowledgment of a married woman taken in Middlesex and relating to real estate in that county was valid. One of the two commissioners before whom it was taken was appointed for Essex and not for Middlesex, but by mistake both were described in the certificate as perpetual commissioners for Middlesex. The married woman died two days after the acknowledgment was taken, and Bovill, C.J., allowed the certificate to be filed with an indorsement stating the facts. Now, as the Master of the Rolls said (see 45 L. J. N.S. Ch. 710), the certificate having been actually filed, section 86 made it relate back to the acknowledgment, and the acknowledgment thereupon took effect. This was all that it was really necessary for him to decide, but he took occasion to say that the meaning of the 82nd section was "that the Chief Justice shall appoint perpetual commissioners for each county in order that you may find them when you want them. It has nothing to do with their acting for the county. You are to find one in every county, but you are not meant to have six acknowledgments in case the lands are in six counties."

The effect of the decision in *Webster to Carline* would thus seem to have escaped even this most vigilant and acute of judges. Chief Justice Tindal never meant to lay down that you must have six acknowledgments in case the lands are in six counties. All he said was that the acknowledgment for all the lands must be taken in the county in which the commissioner was appointed to act. The 82nd section does not say (as the Master of the Rolls seemed to think it said) that "any person appointed commissioner for any particular county, &c., wheresoever he may be, shall be competent to take," &c. What it does say is that "any person appointed, &c., shall be competent to take the acknowledgment of any married woman whereso-

er she may be and wheresoever the lands, &c., in respect of which the acknowledgment is to be taken, may be." We almost fear, therefore, that the learned judge has, in this instance, fallen into that very habit which, we all know, is so often condemned from the judgment seat at the Rolls, of giving "an equitable interpretation" to statutes. It may be also that his lordship overlooked the fact that the commission expressly authorizes the commissioner to take the acknowledgments of married women "in and for the counties of, &c."

At all events it is perfectly clear that the observations of the Master of the Rolls cannot safely be relied upon as a guide for practice. For it is understood that the officers still refuse to file certificates of commissioners acting in counties to which their commissions do not extend. And there is authority to justify them in so doing. In the case of *In re Jane Read* (*Weekly Notes*, 1877, p. 116), the facts were that a married woman acknowledged a deed at Eastbourne before two commissioners, one of whom was appointed for Kent and not for Sussex, and the officer refused to file the certificate. The Common Pleas Division (Grove and Lindley, J.J.), on an application to compel filing, although *Blackmur v. Blackmur* was cited and relied on, declined to take the view of the Master of the Rolls. The learned judges said that they were bound by *Webster to Carline*, and refused the application.

It is needless to say that the consequences of mistakes may be very serious, and we think that no commissioner, whatever may be his views as to the state of the law, ought, at present, to act outside the county to which his commission extends.

#### "DWELLING-HOUSE" UNDER THE NEW REGISTRATION ACT.

##### I.

THE Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act of last session exemplifies in some of its provisions the unsatisfactory nature of our mode of legislation. It was passed, we believe, as a registration bill, its main objects being to provide for the revision of the lists of municipal voters by the revising barrister together with the parliamentary lists, and to provide for certain difficulties connected with the registration of parliamentary voters. It passed the House of Lords without discussion; if we are not mistaken upon a few general observations by the Lord Chancellor of the most off-hand character. It was not, we believe, originally a Government Bill. Bearing in mind these circumstances, it is not, to our thinking, at all satisfactory to find that it is doubtful whether the Act has not effected a very considerable change in the substance of the parliamentary franchise for boroughs. It seems to us pretty clear that its authors intended that change, though there is, perhaps, room for some doubt how far their object has been effected.

The section containing the provisions we have been alluding to is the 5th, and the first part is as follows:—"In and for the purposes of the Reform Act, 1832, and the Municipal Corporation Acts, the terms 'house,' 'warehouse,' 'counting-house,' 'shop,' or other building' shall include any part of a house where that part is separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession; and any such part may for the purpose of describing the qualification be described as 'office,' 'chambers,' 'studio,' or by any like term applicable to the case." We have nothing to say against this provision. It was doubtful before what was included in the term "other building." The use of the words "counting-house" and "shop" showed that in some cases parts of a house, when used for business purposes, were to be qualifications. But applying the well-known "*ejusdem generis*" rule, it was difficult to say what

building was *ejusdem generis* with a shop or counting-house. It was very strongly urged by some that any room occupied as an office amounted to a qualification if of the requisite value, as being *ejusdem generis* with a counting-house, and therefore such a building as the Act required. On the other hand, in many cases a part of a house used for business or professional purposes, such as an artist's studio, or a single chamber rented by a barrister out of a set of chambers, was not under the Reform Act looked upon or put forward as a qualification. This part of the section puts the law on a clear and just footing, and assuming that it somewhat enlarges the franchise, it is so clearly within the general scope of the existing qualification that the change may be fairly said to come within the province of a Registration Act. At first it is not easy to see why, after providing that certain things should amount to a qualification, it should have been considered necessary to provide expressly that these things might in the lists be called by their natural and appropriate names; but we suppose the framers of the Act thought that if they did not insert this express provision, the overseers in making out the lists would call all these qualifications by the generic name of "building," which, no doubt, would not convey much information.

The section proceeds as follows:—"In and for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the term 'dwelling-house' shall include any part of a house where that part is separately occupied as a dwelling, and the term 'lodgings' shall include any apartments or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-house. For the purposes of any of the Acts referred to in this section, where an occupier is entitled to the sole and exclusive use of any part of a house, that part shall not be deemed to be occupied otherwise than separately by reason only that the occupier is entitled to the joint use of some other part. The interpretation contained in this section of 'dwelling-house' shall be in substitution for the interpretation thereof contained in section 61 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, but not so as to affect any of the other provisions of the said Act relating to rating." In order to understand the bearing of this part of the section, it is necessary to be familiar with the history of the legislation and decisions on the subject of the borough franchise so far as it depends on the occupation of a dwelling-house. We venture to think that when the nature of the previous difficulties is recalled, the provisions we have cited will not appear to be satisfactory. It is in fact difficult to understand how anybody could have drawn them as they now stand without seeing the difficulties they would raise.

For the purpose of illustrating our remarks, we will very briefly run over the history of the matter. Under the Reform Act difficulties arose with regard to the definition of a house. It became obvious that the divisions between houses need not be vertical, and that for the purposes of the franchise, a flat—i.e., a set of rooms adapted for occupation as a separate dwelling house, one outer door opening on a common staircase—must be considered a dwelling-house. In some of the earlier cases the question whether a set of rooms amounted to a house was made to turn on the mode of occupation, and on such elements as whether the landlord lived in the house and who had the key of the street door, but these decisions were afterwards admitted to have gone on a wrong principle, and it became obvious that mere mode of occupation could not determine whether a thing was a house. A thing is a house in specie or not apart from the arrangements of the occupiers as to such matters as the key of the street door. Accordingly in the celebrated case of *Cook v. Humber* (11 C. B. N. S. 45) it was ultimately settled that in order that part of a house should amount to a dwelling-house within the meaning of the Reform Act there must be a structural severance. In the case of a flat there is a structural severance; but when a man occupies a sitting room on the ground-floor



and two bed-rooms on an upper floor, of which one where his occupies a whole floor but there is no structural severance, the other not occupying a house. In the case of the flat there is an independent outer door by which the whole set of rooms is cut off from the common staircase.

It seems to us that so far the course of the legislation and decisions was quite reasonable and intelligible. Of course it is very easy to suggest line cases, and to say if this is a house, why is not this a house also? The same kind of argument is applicable to the definition of many things actually used in daily life and used and thought of, not with reference to a philosophical definition, but with reference to the ordinary characteristics of the thing. For instance, suppose some new vehicle were invented somewhat resembling, but also somewhat differing from an ordinary omnibus, it might be a question whether it was legally an omnibus or not within the meaning of the term "omnibus" as used in an Act. Suppose it had only three seats on each side, would it cease to be an omnibus? And if not, what if there were only two? Can the difference between omnibus and no omnibus lie in two seats? Such an analogy very fairly illustrates the discussions as to what is a house. In the case of *Hedderley v. Both* (83 L. J. C. P. 61) a set of rooms consisting of one room opening into another, the latter only having a door opening on the staircase, was held to be a house. The case was said to be that of a flat or set of chambers. This suggested by some writers if two rooms constitute a house, why not one? Our answer would be the old one, that you must draw the line somewhere, and there will be somewhat of absurdity in such cases. To say that two rooms constitute a house is the utmost stretch, and to go any further, and say that one room in a house is a house, is to destroy all distinction between the meaning of words.

Thus the matter stood under the Reform Act, but in the Representation of the People Act a definition of "dwelling-house" is given and a new phase of the question arises. By section 61 of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, "dwelling-house" includes any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling and separately rated to the relief of the poor. This definition has given rise to great difficulty and repeated differences in the Common Pleas. It must be remembered in dealing with this definition that the Representation of the People Act also gives a lodger franchise, and renders it necessary that the value of the lodging to let unfurnished should be £10 yearly. When this provision is considered it will at once be apparent what anomaly and difficulty may follow from such a loose expansion of the term "house" as would admit of the house being reduced to a single room in another person's house. There is no doubt that there is some absurdity involved in the fact that a set of two rooms if structurally severed may give the franchise, of whatever value they may be, whereas if not structurally severed they must be of £10 value. But this is unavoidable. If, on the other hand, the necessity for structural severance is done away with, and one room may constitute a house, the Legislature seem to have been legislating at cross purposes—saying in one section that a certain thing, in order to constitute a qualification, shall be of such a value, and in another that a thing substantially the same need not be of any particular value to constitute a qualification.

It would take too much space to complete all we wish to say on this subject in one article, and therefore we propose to reserve for next week the further consideration of the definition of "dwelling-house" in the Representation of the People Act and the definition substituted for it by the new Act. We have, however, already indicated the difficulties which ought to have been present to the minds of the framers of a new definition of the term "dwelling-house," and our readers can judge for themselves, from the text of the new definition which we have given above, how far they have succeeded in dealing with those difficulties.

## Reviews.

### TRADE MARKS.

THE LAW OF TRADE-MARKS AND THEIR REGISTRATION AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH, INCLUDING A CHAPTER ON GOOD-WILL, &c. By LEWIS BOYD SEBASTIAN, Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Sons.

We regret the delay which has occurred in noticing this work. Mr. Sebastian has collected with great diligence both the English and American authorities on trade-marks. After an introduction, containing an interesting sketch of the growth of this branch of our law, he arranges his subject under the heads of what is a trade-mark? acquisition; transfer and discontinuance of trade-marks; infringement; criminal prosecution and civil remedy; adding chapters on "cases analogous to those of trade-marks" and on good-will. Much care and labour have been bestowed on the book, and on the matters as to which we have tested it we have found the cases accurately stated. The subject is one on which it is not easy to write tersely, but we think Mr. Sebastian might with advantage have brought his book into smaller compass. He is not unfrequently rather diffuse, and his practice of tracing the growth of doctrines, while often interesting, does not help the practitioner to the information he is usually in search of. But the book cannot fail to be of service to a large class of lawyers, and, by judicious condensation and re-arrangement of the matter in some of the chapters, may be made a very valuable addition to the law library.

### FISHERY LAWS.

A HANDY BOOK OF FISHERY LAWS. By GEORGE C. OKE. SECOND EDITION. By J. W. WILLIS BUND, Barrister-at-Law. Butterworths.

Mr. Willis Bund has added to this edition of Mr. Oke's useful work the Freshwater Fisheries Act of last session, with copious notes on that piece of legislation, which, as he says, "has made the fishery laws confusion worse confounded." His notes, as may be imagined, are severely critical, and he is especially severe on section 11, which defines "freshwater fish." This definition, he says, "will give rise to very great difficulty if a person is charged with fishing during the close time for freshwater fish; the defendant will try to prove that he was fishing for fish that migrate to the open sea, and a question will then have to be settled, What fish do and do not migrate, and how far they go. . . . Eels migrate to the estuary, do they go to the open sea? This is a question upon which naturalists differ widely. A more unsatisfactory definition it is difficult to imagine or one more likely to cause dispute." It need hardly be said that Mr. Bund's notes show a complete knowledge of the subject.

### PRACTICE.

A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, EXCHEQUER, AND CHANCERY DIVISIONS, INTENDED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor. Stevens & Haynes.

This is a very useful student's book. It is clearly written, and gives such information as the student requires, without bewildering him with details. The portion relating to the Chancery Division forms an excellent introduction to the elements of the practice, and may be advantageously used, not only by article clerks, but also by pupils entering the chambers of equity draftsmen. The book seems to be carefully written, but there is a paragraph



on page 9 relating to section 212 of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, which needs correction. A slip should also be inserted with reference to the observation on page 88 as to the effect of *Garnett v. Bradley* (25 W. R. 653), calling attention to the decision of the House of Lords on appeal (26 W. R. 698), which has occurred since the publication of the book.

## General Correspondence.

### TAXATION OF COSTS—SPECIAL TAXING MASTER.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In your journal of the 9th inst. attention is drawn to a communication to the *Times* on the subject of delay in the taxation of costs in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and stating that £25,000 was locked up in court to the inconvenience of the parties entitled.

Similar complaints were made in 1869, but instead of being sent to the *Times* newspaper they were made to the judge having the control of the cause in which the difficulty of taxation arose; and Lord Romilly, being satisfied that injury would arise to the parties from the delay, by an order dated the 3rd of August, 1869, referred it to me to tax the costs of all parties, which I did within a week after the order was brought to me, and certified the result; and the parties were enabled to receive the large fund which would otherwise have been locked up until after the expiration of the long vacation.

The case to which I refer was that of *Henry v. Jones*, in which the solicitors for the plaintiff were Messrs. Falloes & Son, and for the defendants Messrs. Watson & Sons and Mr. J. A. Jones. I understand that other cases have been dealt with in a similar manner, and that the Paymaster will act upon a certificate of taxation so made if the order provides for his doing so.

JOHN TURNER.

41, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.,  
Nov. 11.

A pamphlet containing an address by Mr. Hallard, one of the sheriff-substitutes of Midlothian and Haddington, on the law and legislation of the past year, is remarkable for the vigour with which the learned gentleman criticizes the decisions and legislation of the year as regards Scottish law. A considerable part of the address is devoted to the question of employers' liability for injury to their servants, but several decisions on conveyancing points are noticed. Thus, of the case of *Pringle*, decided by the Second Division on the 14th of November last, he says, "It occupies but a few lines in the *Scottish Reporter*, at p. 89 of the current volume, but it would have made the hair of a former generation of conveyancers stand on end. On a special case stated, the court held, in the circumstances, that a bequest 'of all the moveable and personal estate which shall belong to me at the time of my death' was sufficient to carry a house belonging to the testatrix; a striking instance of the gradual assimilation of the law of real to the law of moveable property." And in *Smith v. Chambers' Trustees*, in the Court of Session on the 9th of November, and in the House of Lords on the 15th of April, Mr. Hallard says there was a curious question of conveyancing, which, notwithstanding a unanimous opinion of the First Division, must, by reason of the ultimate result, be considered as a question still. A declaration that the provisions of the deed in favour of beneficiaries were alimentary and not arrestable, seems to have fallen out of its true place in the deed, and losing its way as it were, to have wandered down, or blundered down, into the testing clause. Could it receive effect there? Lord Young thought that any purpose of a deed might be effectually expressed in any clause of the deed, "subject only to the risk of being misapprehended if found in strange company, or overlooked if not in its proper place." Lord Gordon was of the same opinion in the Court of Appeal. The judges of the First Division think otherwise; and there the matter rests."

## Cases of the Week.

BILL OF COSTS—TAXATION—"PARTY INTERESTED"—TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGED BANKRUPT—ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS ACT, 1843 (6 & 7 VICT. c. 73), s. 39—BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869, s. 45.—On the 13th inst. the Court of Appeal (Jessel, M.R., and Baggallay and Thesiger, L.J.J.) affirmed the decision of Bacon, V.C., in the case of *Re Leadbitter and Harvey* (26 W. R. 853). The question was as to the meaning of the words "party interested" in section 39 of the Attorneys and Solicitors Act of 1843, which provides "that it shall be lawful in any case in which a trustee, executor, or administrator has become chargeable" with any solicitor's bill of costs, for the court to refer the bill for taxation, "upon the application of a party interested in the property out of which such trustee, executor, or administrator may have paid, or be entitled to pay, such bill." In this case the applicant had mortgaged some real estate, and the respondents were the solicitors of the mortgagees. In December, 1876, the mortgagor was adjudicated a bankrupt, and a trustee of his property was appointed. The trustee realized the bankrupt's property, including the mortgaged estate, and paid all the bankrupt's debts in full, including the mortgage debt. He also paid out of the purchase-money of the mortgaged estate a bill of costs of the mortgagee's solicitors amounting to £79 18s. 2d. There remained a surplus for the bankrupt, who, in June, 1877, obtained his discharge. Within a year after the payment of the bill, the discharged bankrupt took out a summons for the delivery and taxation of the bill of costs, alleging that he was a "party interested" in the property out of which it had been paid. The Vice-Chancellor dismissed the summons on the ground that the trustee in the bankruptcy was not a trustee for the applicant, and that he was not a "party interested" in the property out of which the bill of costs was paid at the time when it was paid. And the decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal on substantially the same grounds. In support of the appeal it was contended that, though before the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, an assignee in bankruptcy was not a trustee for the bankrupt within the meaning of section 39 of the Solicitors Act of 1843, even if there was ultimately a surplus to which the bankrupt became entitled, yet that a difference had been now made by the use in the Act of 1869 of the words "trustee of the property of the bankrupt," in place of the words "assignee of the estate" of the bankrupt. And reliance was placed in particular on the provision of section 45 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, that "the bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus after payment of his creditors, and of the costs, charges, and expenses of the bankruptcy." That surplus, it was said, would be diminished if the trustee paid out of the property a bill of costs of larger amount than he ought to have paid. It was urged, also, that a residuary legatee was entitled to have the bill of costs of the executor's solicitor taxed, even though there might be no residue. Jessel, M.R., said that it had always been held that the "party interested," mentioned in section 39, must be a party interested under a trust created by deed, will, or intestacy. At the time when the Act of 1843 was passed, the word "trustee" could not describe an assignee in bankruptcy. And, although by the Act of 1869 the word "assignee" had been changed to "trustee," the nature of the office and the relative positions of bankrupt and assignee had not been changed. There had been a mere change of name, and it was quite clear that the words "trustee, executor, or administrator" did not include a bankruptcy case. Moreover, the bankrupt was not a "party interested" in the property out of which the bill was paid. At the time when the payment was made there could not have been more than a possibility or a probability of a surplus; when all the debts had been in fact paid, and not before there, was a surplus, and till they had been paid the bankrupt was not a "party interested" in the property. The probability of a surplus did not give the bankrupt an interest in the property; that was settled by the case of *Rockfort v. Battersby* (3 H. L. C. 328). A third objection to the application was that the trustee in bankruptcy was not really a person chargeable with the bill, though the mortgagees might be entitled to retain the amount of it out of the mortgaged estate. There was no personal liability to pay it on the part of the trustee. Section

39 applied to the case of a trustee, executor, or administrator employing a solicitor on his personal responsibility. If the trustee had paid a bill of improper amount, the bankrupt was not without remedy, for he could compel the trustee to account in the Court of Bankruptcy for the estate. Baggallay, L.J., said that on payment of the debts and the granting of the bankrupt's discharge, the surplus reverted to him merely as a successor to the trustee.

CONSENT TO APPEAL IN AMERICA BEING HEARD—MOTION BY PERSON NOT HAVING CONDUCT OF ACTION—PRACTICE—IRREGULARITY.—The case of *Vincent v. Flagstaff Silver Mining Company of Utah*, which was argued on several days before the vacation judges, came on for final determination before the Master of the Rolls on the 10th inst. It was a motion by a holder of debentures in the company that the company might be ordered to take all necessary steps in order that an appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States against a judgment of the Supreme Court of Utah might be forthwith heard and determined. Two actions had been instituted for the administration of the trusts of the deed to secure the debentures, and the conduct of both had been given to Vincent, the above plaintiff. The present applicant had not taken any step to get the conduct of the action given to him, and had not obtained special leave to make the above motion. The Master of the Rolls was of opinion that the motion was entirely irregular and opposed to the practice of the court. The only person who could properly and technically make such a motion was the plaintiff. If the plaintiff did not conduct the cause in a proper way, the applicant's proper course was to remove him from having the conduct, not to make such a motion as the present. Moreover, no special leave had been obtained, and he saw no reason why he should go out of his way to give any on the present occasion. The motion was dismissed with costs.

DEBTORS ACT, 1878 (41 & 42 VICT. c. 54), s. 1—RELEASE OF DEBTOR—PRINCIPLES ON WHICH JURISDICTION EXERCISED.—In the *Matter of a Solicitor*, before the Master of the Rolls, on the 8th inst., a motion was made on behalf of a solicitor for his release from prison under the Debtors Act, 1878. The solicitor had been imprisoned about eight months under the 4th sub-section of section 4 of the Debtors Act, 1869. He had abstracted a sum of £400 belonging to his client, a clerk in Somerset House, and on his failure to obey an order of the court directing him to pay £300, part of the £400, into court, the order for his imprisonment was made. It was contended for the solicitor that if released he would be able to arrange to pay the balance to his creditor. The Master of the Rolls refused the application with costs, being of opinion that it was a very gross case indeed, and that there was no reason why the solicitor should not suffer his full term of imprisonment. His lordship said that as he read the new Act some substantial case must be shown for the leniency of the court, as, for instance, where a trustee had been guilty of no moral fraud and was imprisoned, it might be merely for a constructive receipt of money on his part, or where, perhaps, the debtor's health was suffering by his continued imprisonment. If he released the debtor in this case he would be compelled to let every one out of prison. The imprisonment was intended as a punishment for a wrong done, and he saw no reason to shorten the time fixed by the Act of Parliament.

SOLICITOR AND CLIENT—ORDER TO HAND OVER DOCUMENTS OF CLIENTS—PROOF OF LOSS—SUMMARY JURISDICTION.—In another case a petition was presented to the Master of the Rolls, on the 9th inst., that an order might be made directing a solicitor to deliver to the petitioner, his client, certain policies of assurance belonging to the client. The solicitor stated that he was in the City one day, and, being pressed for time, had handed the policies to a clerk of the now well-known solicitor, Dimsdale, to keep them until the morning. The solicitor had apparently allowed them to remain in Dimsdale's offices, and made no inquiry for them until after Dimsdale's bankruptcy, when his trustee searched for them but was unable to find them. On this evidence a direct order was now asked that the solicitor might be ordered to hand over the policies. The Master of the Rolls

said we would not make any such order; the solicitor had no doubt been guilty of great negligence in leaving such valuable documents in another person's custody, but it was clear on the evidence that they had been lost. The client came under the summary jurisdiction for an order to which, under the circumstances, he was not entitled. All he could do would be to dismiss the petition without costs. This would, of course, be without prejudice to any remedy the petitioner might have at law for the recovery of the policies.

## Obituary.

### MR. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER ROBERTS.

Mr. George Christopher Roberts, solicitor, died at Hull on the 21st ult. Mr. Roberts was a man who had by his own industry and exertions raised himself from a comparatively humble position in life. He was a native of Woolwich, and was for some years a clerk in the office of Mr. Cooper, the town clerk of Shrewsbury. He afterwards removed to Hull, and served his articles with the late Mr. John Saxelbye. He was admitted a solicitor in 1854, and was for some time clerk to Messrs. England and Saxelbye, and a few years later he became a member of that firm, but the partnership was dissolved about ten years ago, and he had since been associated with Mr. John Leak. Mr. Roberts was a commissioner for oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and a perpetual commissioner for Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire, and his private practice was very extensive. He was an active leader of the local Liberal party, and was for many years an officer in the 4th East Riding Artillery Volunteers. He also took a warm interest in municipal matters. In 1862 he was elected a town councillor for the East Myton Ward; in 1865 he became an alderman, and in 1867 he was unanimously elected Mayor of Hull. His year of office was a somewhat anxious one, as a Fenian outbreak was apprehended, but Mr. Roberts's active measures for the preservation of the public peace were universally applauded, and at the end of his term he was proposed for re-election, but declined to serve again. He resigned his seat as alderman in 1871, when he was elected town clerk of Hull, and registrar and deputy-judge of the Borough Court of Record. He discharged his official duties with great ability and success till 1876, when he retired in consequence of the increasing demands of his private practice, and soon afterwards he was unanimously re-elected to the post of alderman. Mr. Roberts exerted himself in favour of many important local measures. He was one of the chief promoters of the Hull Conservancy Scheme, and he also laboured to carry the Hull Docks Trusts Bill, and to improve the railway accommodation of the town. He was gifted with great quickness and clearness of apprehension, with a remarkable memory and power of calculation. He had on many occasions given evidence before parliamentary committees, where his readiness and tact made him a very formidable witness to cross-examine. On the 23rd ult., at the sitting of the Hull County Court, the judge (Mr. Bedwell) paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. Roberts, and the Hull Liberal Association, and the various council committees of which he was a member, have passed resolutions expressive of their regret at his death. Mr. Roberts's funeral took place on the 24th ult.

### MR. JOHN JONES.

Mr. John Jones, solicitor, died at his residence, Brynadda, Dolgelley, on the 10th inst. Mr. Jones was born in 1808, and was admitted a solicitor in 1832. He soon afterwards settled at Dolgelley, and received the appointment of clerk to the magistrates for the Arudwyis Artrof Division. He was for many years clerk to the Barmouth District Turnpike Trust, and held the honorary office of recorder of Dolgelley. He was also clerk to the Dinas Mawddwy Local Board, steward of the manor of Mawddwy, and a perpetual commissioner for Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. Mr. Jones had a large private practice, and was very highly respected at Dolgelley, where he had for a long time been the oldest solicitor. For the last few years he had been in partnership with Mr. William Robert Davis, who is the vestry clerk of Towyn and clerk to the Towyn Local Board, the firm having branch offices at Towyn, Barmouth, and Machynlleth.

## Societies.

### SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of the board of directors of this association was held at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, London, on Wednesday last, November 13, the following directors being present:—Messrs. Asker (Norwich), Brook, Hedger, Price, Rickman, Roscoe, Smith, and Veley (Chelmsford), and Mr. Eiffe, secretary. Mr. Henry Sydney Wasbrough (Bristol) was unanimously elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year, and Mr. Sydney Smith (London) deputy-chairman. A sum of £285 was distributed in grants of assistance to necessitous members of the profession and their families. Thirty-five new members were admitted to the association, and other general business transacted.

### LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

This society met as usual at the Law Institution, on Tuesday evening last, the 12th inst., Mr. J. W. Mills in the chair. The question appointed for debate was "Should the Church of England be disestablished and disendowed?" Mr. T. B. Napier opened the discussion in the affirmative, and was followed by Mr. MacColla on the same side, and Mr. Barry maintained the negative. After the question had been well discussed at some length, the opener replied, and the question was finally decided in the negative by a large majority of votes.

### UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

This society met on Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. W. Shirley-Shirley in the chair, for discussion of the following legal moot:—"A. intrusts goods to B., an auctioneer, with directions to warehouse them. Contrary to such orders, B. sells them to C., a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice. Will such sale bind A., and will it make any difference if the nature of the transaction is such as to bring it within the Factors Acts?" Mr. Rosher opened the debate, which was well sustained by Messrs. Moyle, Gatty, Archibald, Pickersgill, Parker, Quicke, and Collyer. The chairman summed up, and the questions were separately put, when the first was decided in the affirmative by a majority of five, the second by a large majority. The attendance was very good.

The usual weekly meeting of the society was held at Clement's-inn Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Mr. C. Kains-Jackson in the chair. Mr. Rawlings opened the subject for debate, which was as follows:—"That the marriage laws of the United Kingdom require assimilation and reform." The opener took the negative side of the question, and was supported by Messrs. Collyer and Haverghal, the opposite view being maintained by Messrs. Owen, Moyle, Shirley, Saw, Bartram, Stuart Wortley, Eustace Smith, Chilcott, and Gidney.

### BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on October 29, 1878, in the Birmingham Law Library, T. J. Hadley, Esq., in the chair. A portion of Williams on Real Property was discussed for half an hour, when a debate took place on the following subject:—"Should the grand jury system be abolished?" Messrs. W. E. Taylor, Tyler, and O'Connor spoke on the affirmative side of the question, and Messrs. Samuel, F. G. Hayes, Cross, and Edwards, on the negative. The result of the voting was that, in the opinion of the meeting, the grand jury system ought to be abolished. Another meeting of the society was held on November 12, at the same place, H. Parish, Esq., in the chair. The subject for discussion was "A lease contains a condition against assignment without licence. Is a devise of the lease a breach of the condition?"—Notes of *Dumpro's case* (1 Smith's Leading Cases, 7th ed. 57). Messrs. Plant, Samuel, Bailey, Hargreave, Borradele, and Edwards spoke for the affirmative, and Messrs. Rogers, Phillips, O'Connor, and Sontter, for the negative. After a very interesting debate, the question was decided in the negative by a large majority.

### LIVERPOOL INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The fifty-first annual general meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Liverpool was held on the 6th inst., in the rooms of the society, 13, Union-court, the president (Mr. Edward Whitley) in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

The President, after alluding to the loss the society had sustained in the death of Mr. Timpron Martin, who had always taken such an active interest in the affairs of the society, and had encouraged the younger members by the founding of the prize bearing his name, remarked that the session had been barren of measures of much interest to the profession. The president then alluded to some correspondence which had taken place with the Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy, as to the great inconvenience caused to the local bar and solicitors by the weekly sittings held by the Vice-Chancellor in London on Mondays, and urging that, instead of those Monday sittings, the Vice-Chancellor should sit more often in Liverpool or Manchester. He acknowledged the courtesy of the Vice-Chancellor on this and every occasion, and hoped that the matter would be reconsidered. He referred also at length to the change in the holding of Winter Civil Assizes which were commenced in 1859, and the necessity of further and more frequent opportunity in great commercial communities like Liverpool and Manchester of trying causes. He stated that if the proposal of the leading members of the circuit who reside in London, as suggested by the committee of judges, is adopted, there will be no assize for the trial of civil causes from January to August, a monstrous state of things, and one which called for prompt and united action on the part of the public and corporate bodies in Lancashire. The president stated that the society, in concert with the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Underwriters' Association, the Steamship Owners' Association, and the Ship Owners' Association had presented a memorial to the Lord Chancellor, praying that sittings might be held in Liverpool of the High Court of Admiralty for the trial of Admiralty causes, and he hoped that this memorial so strongly backed would be successful.

Messrs. Wm. Stone, I. H. E. Gill, John Hughes, John Dickinson, Wm. F. Morecroft, T. E. Sampson, and John J. Yates were elected members of the committee in the place of the seven retiring members.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the committee for their services during the past year, and to the president for his able conduct in the chair.

The report of the committee presented to the meeting, after referring to the death during the past year of four members, viz.:—Mr. Timpron Martin, Mr. Thomas Houghton, Mr. William Henry Moore, and Mr. Edwin J. Kent, and the election of twenty-two new members, states that, by the foregoing changes the number of members has been increased from 178 at the end of last year to 195 at this date. The barristers and others not being members who subscribe to the library number twenty-eight. Fifty articleed clerks have been nominated by members to use the library.

Among the matters to which the committee have devoted considerable time and attention, the following are mentioned:—

*The Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster.*—The committee acting in concert with the Incorporated Manchester Law Association, and with the local bar practising in the court, suggested to the Vice-Chancellor that he should hold sittings in Manchester and Liverpool on alternate Mondays, either wholly, or partly in substitution for the weekly Monday sittings in London, pointing out to him that it was inconvenient and expensive for local counsel to have to travel to London to make simple interlocutory applications; and also pointing out that it might reasonably be expected that a great increase of business would accrue to the court. The committee regret that the Vice-Chancellor declined to accede to the request. The correspondence is set out in Appendix A.

*Court of Passage.*—The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Fleet, deputy-registrar, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Prudence, who for some years acted as Mr. Fleet's assistant. The committee have to draw the attention of members to the fifth sitting of this court, which has this year been instituted, and to the alteration in the scale of costs. Clause 10 of Mr. Norwood's County Court Jurisdiction Bill proposing to disallow costs on a judgment for



less than £20 in contract or £10 in tort, in any action brought in any other court than a county court, would have interfered materially with the business of the Court of Passage. The committee requested several members of Parliament to support an amendment of the town council of Liverpool, who had moved in the matter in the interest of the borough court. The Bill did not pass.

**New Courts and Offices on the Victoria-street Site.**—The committee have had considerable correspondence with the First Commissioner of Works as to the provision to be made in the new building for the district registries of the High Court of Justice, but the committee regret to state that the board decline to alter the original plan, which does not provide any accommodation for the registrars. The erection of the new buildings has begun.

**Clerk of the Peace (Borough).**—The committee, following up the line of action which they took in this matter last year, appointed a deputation, which met the finance committee of the town council, and urged upon them the views of this society as set forth in the report of last year. Mr. Hughes also ably supported these opinions in the council. The town council subsequently appointed Mr. Gnutridge clerk of the peace, who devotes the whole of his time to the duties of the office. The committee congratulate the society that their action in this matter has been successful. The office of clerk of the peace is now severed from the town clerkship, and is held as formerly by an independent solicitor.

**Judicature.**—The committee have continued to urge upon the authorities the necessity for further facilities for the trial of civil causes in Lancashire. The attention of the committee having also been drawn to a reply returned by the Attorney-General to a question addressed to him in the House of Commons, that no winter assize for civil causes would be held in Liverpool or Manchester, but that an assize would be held in October instead, the committee, in concert with the Corporation of Liverpool and the Manchester Law Association, communicated with the Lord Chancellor and also with the Home Secretary on the subject. The correspondence will be found in Appendix B.

**Provisional Entry of Causes.**—The committee have had considerable correspondence on the subject of a provisional entry of causes at the Liverpool Assize. In the spring of this year a provisional entry was opened at the instance of this committee, but this facility was withdrawn at the Summer Assize. Representations on the matter were made to the Lord Chief Justice with respect to future assizes, but no final reply has been received.

**Admiralty Sittings in Liverpool.**—On the 1st of July last your committee met in the room of this society deputations from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, and the Liverpool Ship Owners' Association, when it was unanimously resolved that a joint memorial be presented to the Lord Chancellor, requesting that arrangements might be made for sittings of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to be held in Liverpool. A copy of the memorial is attached to the report.

**Bills of Sale Bill.**—A very important Bill was introduced into the House of Commons materially affecting the law on this subject; your committee suggested many amendments and alterations and petitioned the House thereon. These suggestions were subsequently substantially adopted by Lord Selborne in the House of Lords, and the Bill amended accordingly has passed into law, and takes effect from the 1st of January next.

**Registration and Transfer of Land.**—A select committee of the House of Commons to inquire and report whether any and what steps ought to be taken to simplify and secure the title to land, and to facilitate the transfer thereof, having been appointed on the motion of Mr. Osborne Morgan, this committee decided to proffer evidence, and accordingly Mr. Bartlett was examined by the select committee as representing this society. There is every probability that the committee will be re-appointed next session.

**Bar Education and Discipline Bill.**—This Bill occupied the attention of your committee for some time, but was eventually withdrawn. The committee supported the amendment of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, the object of which was to enable a solicitor of five years' standing to be admitted a member of any of the Inns of Court, and to be examined at the ensuing final examination of members of that inn, and to be placed in a

position in all respects as if he had been a student of such inn.

**Preservation of Parochial Registers and Ecclesiastical Documents.**—The committee supported Mr. Whitwell's motion in the House of Commons for a select committee to inquire into this subject, which is one of considerable moment to the profession and their clients.

**Hadgett v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue.**—The decision in this case, namely, that a deed of appointment of new trustee which also conveyed property must be stamped with a 10s. stamp in respect of the appointment, and an additional 10s. stamp in respect of the conveyance of the property, not being in accordance with the general construction of the Act by the profession, the committee memorialized the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, asking that legislation should be at once provided, rendering such deeds as only bear one 10s. stamp free from objection on that ground, or allowing such deeds to be stamped with the additional stamp, without the necessity of a memorial or payment of a penalty. A reply was received to the effect that the Board of Inland Revenue would remit the penalties payable on stamping deeds falling within the scope of the above decision with the second duty of 10s., provided they were produced and the additional duty paid within a reasonable time.

## Appointments, &c.

MR. ARTHUR JAMES BEAUCHAMP, solicitor, of Worcester, has been appointed Solicitor to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for the Worcester District. Mr. Beauchamp was admitted a solicitor in 1874, and is in partnership with Mr. William Allen.

MR. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE BURKE, Crown Solicitor for the Island of Jamaica, has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica. Mr. Burke has twice acted as Attorney-General of the Colony.

SIR DAVID PATRICK CHALMERS, Knight, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Colony of British Guiana, in succession to Sir William Snagg, deceased. Sir D. Chalmers was called to the bar in Scotland in 1860. He was appointed Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone in 1872, Queen's Advocate at the Gold Coast in 1874, and Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony in 1876, in which year he received the honour of knighthood.

MR. HENRY PENDRIL CHARLES, solicitor, of Neath and Aberavon, has been elected Mayor of the Borough of Neath for the ensuing year. Mr. Charles was admitted a solicitor in 1872.

MR. THOMAS DIXON, solicitor, of Chelmsford, has been elected Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board, in succession to Mr. Andrew Meggy, resigned.

MR. CHARLES GYNNINGHAM FIELD, solicitor, of Reading, has been appointed a Deputy Coroner for Berkshire, in the place of Mr. William Slocombe, resigned. Mr. Field was admitted a solicitor in 1872.

MR. GEORGE FRENCH, barrister, has been appointed Chief Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan. The Chief Justice was educated at Shrewsbury, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a junior optime in 1839. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term, 1844, and practised for many years in the Court of Chancery. He was Chief Justice of Sierra Leone from 1868 till 1874, and he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan in 1877.

MR. ROBERT ANDERSON MOWAT, barrister, has been appointed Assistant Judge of her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan. Mr. Mowat was appointed a student interpreter in China in 1864, and became legal secretary to the Supreme Court of China and Japan in 1868. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1871.

MR. JOHN PARKER, junior, solicitor, of High Wycombe, has been elected Clerk to the Governors of the High Wycombe Charities. Mr. Parker is the son of Mr. John Parker, solicitor. He was admitted a solicitor in 1856, and is also registrar of the High Wycombe County Court, and clerk to the Borough Magistrates, the Local Board, and the Commissioners of Taxes.

Mr. RICHARD TEMPLE BENNIE, barrister, has been appointed a Judge of her Majesty's Court for Japan. Mr. Bennie was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1860. He was formerly a member of the Western Circuit, and has for several years practised at Shanghai.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY ROBERTS, barrister, who has been elected Remembrancer of the City of London, in succession to Mr. William Corrie, resigned, is the son of the late Mr. Abraham George Roberts, banker. He was born in 1839, and formerly served in the Royal Navy. He afterwards proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated First Class in Law and Modern History, in 1862. He is now a Fellow of All Souls College, and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Easter Term, 1867.

Mr. HENRY RAWLINS PIPON SCHOALES, barrister, has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Christopher. Mr. Schoales was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Hilary Term, 1873.

Mr. JOHN WESTLAKE, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of the Borough of Lestwithiel, in the place of the late Mr. Nicholas Kendall.

#### LAWYER MAYORS.

Mr. RICHARD DRACON, solicitor, of Wallingford, has been re-elected Mayor of that Borough for the ensuing year. Mr. Dracoe was admitted a solicitor in 1829, and is a justice of the peace for Wallingford, and one of the borough aldermen.

Mr. FREDERICK VIVIAN HILL, solicitor (of the firm of Grylls, Hill, & Hill), has been elected Mayor of the Borough of Helston for the ensuing year. Mr. Hill is the son of Mr. Frederick Hill, solicitor, of Helston, and was admitted a solicitor in 1853. He is clerk to the county magistrates, to the Helston Board of Guardians, and to the North Helston Highway Board, and clerk to the trustees of Helston Turnpike Roads. Mr. Hill has now been Mayor of Helston six times, five years consecutively.

Mr. JOHN HOLYOAKE, solicitor, of Droitwich, has been re-elected Mayor of that Borough for the ensuing year. Mr. Holyoake was admitted a solicitor in 1838, and is a magistrate for the borough. This is the fourth occasion of his election as mayor.

Mr. JAMES HENRY KNIGHT, solicitor and notary, of Hereford, has been elected Mayor of that City for the ensuing year. Mr. Knight is one of the aldermen and a magistrate for the city. He is also chapter clerk and registrar to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. He was admitted a solicitor in 1862, and is in partnership with Mr. Edward Morgan Underwood.

Mr. BENJAMIN MARSHALL, solicitor, of Barnsley, has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of that Borough for the ensuing year. Mr. Marshall was admitted a solicitor in 1841, and is in partnership with Mr. James Ownsworth.

Mr. ROBERT ACTON PARDOE, solicitor, of Bewdley, has been re-elected Mayor of that Borough for the ensuing year. Mr. Pardoe was admitted a solicitor in 1831.

Mr. ALFRED POPE, solicitor, of Dorchester and Cerne Abbas, Dorset, has been elected Mayor of the Borough of Dorchester for the ensuing year. Mr. Pope was admitted a solicitor in 1867, and is in partnership with Mr. George James Andrews, who is clerk to the County Magistrates for the Cerne Division, and to the Commissioners of Income and Assessed Taxes for the Dorchester Division.

Mr. BRECHER TIDD PRATT, solicitor, of Newark, has been re-elected Mayor of that Borough for the ensuing year. Mr. Pratt is the son of the late Mr. John Tidd Pratt, many years registrar of friendly societies, and was admitted a solicitor in 1854. He is one of the aldermen for the borough, and is in partnership with Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, jun., and with Mr. Robert Hodgkinson.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, solicitor, of Wakefield, has been elected Mayor of that Borough for the ensuing year. Mr. Taylor, who was admitted a solicitor in 1845, is one of the coroners for Yorkshire, and for the Honor of Pontefract, and is law clerk to the Wakefield Borough Market Company, and steward of the Courts of Brierley Manor. He is also the senior captain in the 1st Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

#### DATED STAMPS.

Mr. BESSEMER, in an interesting letter to the *Times*, gives an account of the origin of the present system of dating deed stamps. Under the old system, he says, "The Government were themselves cognizant of the fact that they were losers to a great amount annually by the transfer of stamps from old and useless deeds to new skins of parchment, thus making the stamps do duty a second or third time, to the serious loss of the revenue. At a later date this fact was confirmed by Sir Charles Presley, of the Stamp Office, who told me that he believed that they were defrauded in this way to the extent of probably £100,000 per annum. To fully appreciate the importance of this fact, and realize the facility afforded for this species of fraud by the system then in use, it must be understood that the ordinary impressed or embossed stamp, such as is employed on all bills of exchange, if impressed directly on a skin of parchment would be entirely obliterated if the deed be exposed for a few months to a damp atmosphere. The deed would thus appear as if unstamped, and therefore invalid. To prevent this it has been the practice as far back as the reign of Queen Anne to gum a small piece of blue paper on to the parchment; and to render it still more secure a strip of metal foil is passed through it, and another small piece of paper with the printed initials of the Sovereign is gummed over the loose ends of the foil at the back. The stamp is then impressed on the blue paper, which, unlike parchment, is incapable of losing the impression by exposure to a damp atmosphere. But, practically it has been found that a little piece of moistened blotting-paper applied for a whole night so softens the gum that the two pieces of paper and the slip of foil can be removed from the old deed most easily, and be applied to a new skin of parchment, and thus be made to do duty a second or third time. Thus the expensive stamps on thousands of old deeds of partnership, leases, and other old documents, when no longer of value, offer a rich harvest to those who are dishonest enough to use them.

"I knew nothing of patents or patent law in those days, and if I had for a moment thought it necessary to make any preliminary conditions with Government I should have at once scouted the idea as one utterly unworthy. Dealing direct with Government, I argued, must render my interests absolutely secure, and in this full confidence I wended my way one fine morning to Somerset House, and was ushered into the presence of the chief, Sir Charles Presley. I explained the object of my call, and showed him by numerous proofs in my possession how easily all his stamps could be forged, and also my mode of prevention. He was greatly astonished at what I had communicated and shown to him, and asked me to call again in a few days, which I did, and after further conversation on the subject he suggested that I should work out the principle of my invention more fully. This I was only too anxious to do; and some five or six weeks later I called on him again with a newly-designed stamp, which greatly pleased him. The design was circular, about two and-a-half inches in diameter, and consisted of the Garter with the motto in capital letters surmounted by a crown. Within the Garter was a shield, with the words "five pounds." The space between the shield and the Garter was filled with network in imitation of lace. The die had been executed in steel which pierced the parchment with more than 400 holes, each one of the necessary form to produce its special portion of the design. Since that period perforated paper of this kind has been largely employed for valentines and other ornamental purposes, but was previously unknown. It was at once obvious that the transfer of such a stamp was impossible. It was equally clear that the dampness could not obliterate it; nor was it possible to take any impression from it capable of perforating another skin of parchment. This design gave great satisfaction, and everything went on smoothly; Sir Charles again consulted Lord Althorp, and the Stamp Office authorities determined to adopt it. I was then asked if, instead of receiving a sum of money from the Treasury, I should be satisfied with the position of Superintendent of Stamps, at some £600 or £800 per annum. This was all I could desire, and great was my rejoicing over the prospect before me, for I was at that time engaged to be married, and my future position in life seemed now assured. A few days after affairs had assumed this satisfactory position, I called on the young lady to whom I was engaged (now Mrs. Bessemer), and showed her the pretty piece of net work which constituted my new parchment stamp. I explained

to her how it could never be removed from the parchment and used again, mentioning the fact that old deeds with stamps on them dated as far back as the reign of Queen Anne could be fraudulently used, when she at once said, "Yes, I understand this, but surely if all stamps had a date put upon them they could not at a future time be used again without detection?" This was indeed, a new light, and I confess greatly startled me, but I at once said the steel dies used for this purpose can have but one date engraved upon them. But after a little consideration I saw that moveable dates were by no means impossible, and shortly after it came into my mind that this could easily be effected by drilling three holes of about a quarter of an inch in diameter in the steel die, and fitting into each of these openings a steel plug or type with sunk figures engraved on their ends, giving on one the date of the month, on the next the month of the year, and on the third circular steel type the last two figures of the year. I saw clearly that this plan would be most simple and efficient, would take less time and money to inaugurate than the more elaborate plan I had devised; but I must confess that while I felt pleased and proud at the clever and simple suggestion of the young lady, I saw also that all my more elaborate system of piercing dies, the result of months of study, and the toil of many a weary and lonely night, was shattered to pieces by it, and I more than half feared to disturb the decision that Sir Charles Presley had come to as to the adoption of my perforated stamp; but with my strong conviction of the advantages of the new plan I felt in honour bound not to suppress it, whatever might be the result. Thus it was that I soon found myself again closeted with Sir Charles, at Somerset House, discussing the new scheme, which he much preferred, because, as he said, all the old dies, old presses, and old workmen could be employed, and there would be but little change in the office—so little, in fact, that no new superintendent of stamps was required, which the then unknown art of making and using piercing dies would have rendered absolutely necessary. After due consideration, my first plan was definitely abandoned by the office in favour of the dated stamps, with which everyone is now familiar. In six or eight weeks from this time an Act of Parliament was passed, calling in the private stocks of stamps dispersed throughout the country, and authorizing the issue of the new dated ones. Thus was inaugurated a system that has been in operation some forty-five years, successfully preventing that source of fraud from which the revenue had so severely suffered. If anything like Sir Charles Presley's estimate of £100,000 per annum was correct, this saving must now amount to some millions sterling; but whatever the varying amount might have been, it is certain that so important and long-established a system as that in use at the Stamp Office would never have been voluntarily broken up by its own officials, except under the strongest conviction that their losses were very great, and that the new order of things would prove an effectual barrier to future frauds. During all the bustle of this great change no steps had been taken to install me in the office. Lord Althorp had resigned, and no one seemed to have authority to do anything for me; all sorts of half-promises and excuses followed each other with long delays between, and I gradually saw the whole thing sliding out of my grasp. Instead of holding fast to my first plan which they could not have executed without my aid and the special knowledge I had acquired, I had in all the trustfulness of youthful inexperience shown them another so simple that they could put it in operation without any assistance from me. I had no patent to fall back upon. I could not go to law, even if I wished to do so, for I was reminded when pressing for mere money out of pocket, that I had done all the work voluntarily and of my own accord. Worn and disgusted I at last ceased to waste time in calling at the Stamp Office, for time was precious to me in those days, and I felt that nothing but increased exertions could make up for the loss of some nine months of toil and expenditure. Thus sad and dispirited, and with a burning sense of injustice overpowering all other feelings, I went my way from the Stamp Office too proud to ask as a favour that which was indubitably my just right, and up to this hour I have never received one shilling or any kind of acknowledgment whatever, from the British Government. Such has been my reward.

## Legal News.

There are only five appeals from the recent decisions of the revising barristers, and the Common Pleas Division has appointed next Tuesday and the following day for hearing them. The appeals are from Birmingham, Gloucester, Northampton, New Windsor, and Bedford.

The grand jury at Norwich Assizes on the 8th inst. made a presentment that considering the small amount of crime in the district, assizes held twice or at most three times a year would be sufficient. Mr. Justice Hawkins said that was the opinion of many of her Majesty's judges.

It is stated that Mr. Hubert Wood, solicitor, of Basinghall-street, London, walked into the garden attached to his private house at Reigate on the 11th inst. and shot himself through the head. He died almost instantly. The weapon used was a pistol. Mr. Wood had for some time been in delicate health.

The *Manchester Guardian* records the fact that on Tuesday evening, Mr. W. T. Charley, M.P., the common serjeant, presided at a supper which was given to 250 known thieves of London. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Governor of Holloway prison, Mr. George Hatton, and by three reformed thieves.

A complaint having been made that the Court of Quarter Session in the borough of Bridgwater had lately been held at very irregular periods, and that since Mr. Edlin's appointment as judge of the Middlesex Court, he had only attended six out of eighteen sessions, it was proposed and unanimously agreed, at the Town Council meeting on Saturday, "That as since the appointment of P. H. Edlin, Esq., Q.C., the recorder of the borough, to the high and responsible office of assistant judge of the Middlesex Sessions, he has been unable on most occasions personally to attend to the duties of his office as recorder, it will, in the opinion of this council be to the interest of the borough that he should relinquish the office of recorder, in order that some person who can give personal attendance might be appointed, and that this resolution be communicated to Mr. Edlin."

The *Standard* states that "The Lords of the Treasury, after an investigation based on calculations made during the past three years, have decided to increase the scale of expenses for public prosecutions, enforcing the same in the first instance in Kent. It is introduced there first because there has been a deficiency of £205 18s. 6d. sustained in consequence of the expenses incurred by the county in prosecutions exceeding the rate of repayment by the Treasury in the half year ending 1877. The official scale will now be—Sessions cases, from £7 10s. to £8 0s. 11d.; cases under the Criminal Justice Act, £1 1s. to £1 2s. 3d.; and cases under the Juvenile Offenders Act, from 9s. 3d. to 12s. 11d. It is now considered by the Lords of the Treasury and the legal authorities that if the new scale be introduced with discretion and diligence on the part of the official under whose control the public prosecutions will be supervised there will be some chance of regaining a portion of the former losses hitherto sustained." [Nothing is known of any such decision in quarters likely to receive early information.—Ed. S.J.]

On the 11th inst., in the Irish Court of Appeal, there was a large attendance of members of the bar, as it was understood that Lord Justice Christian had resigned, and that the fact would be announced from the bench. The Lord Chancellor said:—"I regret to have to announce that, in consequence of Lord Justice Christian's having applied for her Majesty's permission to retire from the bench, the Court of Appeal is about to be deprived of the assistance which the great learning and ability of this most distinguished judge has so long contributed to the administration of justice in this court. His judgments remain for the instruction of the profession, and I need not now advert to them. But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my own sense of the kindness with which his valuable aid in conference was given to me during the period when we were colleagues in the Court of Chancery Appeal. The Lord Justice has taken this step, not from any wish to retire from duties which his desire to serve the public renders him still willing to perform, but because of the increased difficulty from imperfection of hearing which he has for some time experienced in following the arguments and observations of counsel practising before him. I mention this at his own request. The delays consequent



upon communicating with the proper authorities in England have prevented its being mentioned or announced sooner." The business of the Court of Appeal was then proceeded with.

Mr. Rawlinson, writing to the *Times* on the Chancery Taxing Masters, says, "Attention having been recently called to the pressure of business in the offices of the Chancery Taxing Masters and to the consequent difficulty in getting early appointments to tax, I have extracted from the judicial statistics for the year ending 1877, recently published, the following particulars, which I shall feel obliged if you will insert in the *Times*, as by so doing you will enable such of your readers as do not care to wade through a blue-book to form an idea of the total work done in a year by the seven taxing masters, and the amount done by each of the seven:—

Name of Master.	Number of Orders of reference.	Number of Bills Taxed.	Number of Certificates and Allocations.	Total Fees Earned. £ s. d.
Wainwright ...	580 ...	1,239 ...	502 ...	3,734 1 0
Bloran ...	583 ...	1,161 ...	490 ...	3,416 18 0
Shadwell ...	625 ...	1,269 ...	563 ...	4,660 19 6
Sikirrow ...	754 ...	1,558 ...	625 ...	5,987 19 6
Drew ...	576 ...	1,180 ...	513 ...	3,837 7 6
Buckley ...	644 ...	1,420 ...	577 ...	5,093 4 6
Spofforth* ...	583 ...	1,275 ...	523 ...	4,091 8 6
	4,355 ...	9,012 ...	3,733 ...	£30,780 18 6

\* Inserted in statistics, but should be foliott for this period.

It is to be regretted that the statistics do not give the number of folios taxed, as without this it is impossible to form a correct idea of the work done—some bills may be only thirty, while others may be upwards of 1,000 folios. The large amount of fees earned will give some idea of the enormous amount of work done. The public have to consider not only the work done, but that not done. The latter is shown to some extent by the statistics, for at the end of the year 1876 certificates had not been made in 462 cases. In the year ending 31st of October, 1877, certificates had not been made in 622 cases. With the aid of another master might not these have been all certified? The appointment, while it would entail no burden on the country, would be a benefit to suitors; as it would enable them to get their bills taxed sooner; and the fees of taxation would, I believe, more than pay the master's salary."

At the Marylebone Police-court, on the 11th inst., John Gowers, a milk-seller, of 1, Marylands-road, Paddington, was summoned before Mr. De Rutzen for selling milk which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser, the same being to his prejudice. Mr. Hortin, solicitor to the Vestry of Paddington, prosecuted; Mr. C. L. Berkeley, solicitor, defended. The evidence showed that on the 10th ult., Thomas Reeves Clifford, an inspector of nuisances of the parish, purchased a pint of milk at the defendant's shop which was found to have eighteen per cent. of added water in it. It was intimated to the magistrate that, whatever his decision might be, both sides were desirous of having a case granted for the opinion of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice as to whether it could be to the "prejudice of the purchaser" if an article was sold to an inspector, not for consumption, but for analysis. Mr. Berkeley submitted that this case was on all fours with one decided a few days ago by Sir James Ingham, and also with the case of *Sandys v. Small*, argued before the Lord Chief Justice in June last. Mr. De Rutzen, in giving his decision, said that the facts of this case were admitted, and the only contention on the part of the defendant was that as the milk was purchased for the purpose of analysis, it could not be said to be sold to the prejudice of the purchaser within the meaning of the 6th section of the Act. A case was decided in the Scotch courts where it was so held, but that case was not binding upon them. The case of *Sandys v. Small* had, in his opinion, no bearing whatever on this case. There appeared to him to be direct authority for it in the case of *Sandys v. Markham*, heard in the Queen's Bench before Justices Mellor and Lush. It was a case of selling adulterated mustard. The magistrates before whom the matter came dismissed the information, and in the case which they stated for the opinion of the Queen's Bench they gave as one of the grounds of their decision that, "notwithstanding the fact that the appellant in procuring the sample for analysis, and not for consumption, pursued the course pointed out by section 14 for giving effect to the

Act, the sale in question, under the circumstances, was not to the prejudice of the purchaser." This point, which went to the root of the whole case, was argued before the judges, and was disposed of by Mr. Justice Lush, who said, "Surely if the purchaser do not get pure mustard, as he is entitled to, prejudice must be presumed." He considered this a very strong case, and until it was decided otherwise he should continue to act upon that view. The defendant would have to pay a fine of £10 and the costs. Mr. Berkeley asked whether if he applied for a case after looking into the decision, his worship would grant it. Mr. De Rutzen said that he would.

## High Court of Justice.

### COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

(Sittings in Banco, before GROVE, J., and DENMAN, J.)

*Hargreaves v. Scott.*

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Field, who had declined to order a review of a taxation of costs by Master Airey. The question involved was the amount of the fees which should be allowed for counsel in a municipal election petition. The point arose out of a municipal election petition tried at Carlisle before Mr. Prentice, Q.C., which resulted in the respondents being unseated and being ordered to pay the costs.

Day, Q.C., on behalf of the petitioner, stated that on taxation Master Airey had only allowed on the brief of the leading counsel, Mr. Waddy, Q.C., a fee of thirty guineas instead of 100 guineas, as marked on the brief, and that he had reduced the refreshers from twenty-five to fifteen guineas a day. He contended that these fees were entirely inadequate, and that, on the authority of the case of *Hill v. Peel* (L. R. 5 C. P. 172) such costs should be allowed as a solicitor could recover from his client.

Willis, Q.C., for the respondent, urged that the fees allowed were ample to secure the services of competent counsel, but that if persons chose to employ gentlemen holding the highest position at the bar they ought to bear the expense themselves.

The Court held that there was no reason for interfering with the taxation, especially as it had received the sanction of Mr. Justice Field. Candidates in municipal elections were not as a rule persons possessing large fortunes, and though intricate points might arise in regard to such elections, it was necessary to consider what was usually the case, and to see that the discretion of the master was exercised reasonably. The fees in question appeared to be reasonable. A refresher had been allowed for the first day of the trial, which was quite unusual, and practically made the brief fee forty-five guineas. The motion must be refused.—*Times*.

## County Courts.

### BRADFORD.

(Before W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., Judge.)

Nov. 13.—*Furness v. Johnson*.

Bill of sale of stock-in-trade given to secure payment of instalments of composition—Part of stock-in-trade seized in execution at time grantee took possession under licence in bill of sale.

Some time last year James Horatio Rand, provision dealer, Manningham, made an arrangement with his creditors by which he agreed to pay a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound. The payment of this composition was guaranteed by Furness, who, to secure himself, took a bill of sale over the property. On the 8th of July an instalment of this composition was due, but was not paid; and, on the 9th of July, Johnson, who was the plaintiff in an action against Rand, seized some tubs of pork on Rand's premises under an execution. On the 11th of July Furness took possession, and two days afterwards he paid into court the amount due to Johnson, with the costs. An interpleader

was afterwards commenced in order to determine who was the rightful possessor of the tubs of pork, Johnson or Furness.

Last appeared for Furness.

Terry appeared for Johnson.

His Honour, in giving judgment, observed that two objections had been taken to the bill of sale, one of which was the insufficiency of the description of the witness who attested the execution of the guarantee. He did not find that any question had arisen as to the necessity of a correct description of a witness attesting the execution of a guarantee, and therefore, as he did not find any decision on that subject, he did not base his judgment to any extent on that objection; but he thought the other objection taken, that the property did not pass to the bill of sale holder until he took possession on the 13th of July, at which time the goods in question were not in the possession of the debtor, but were in the custody of the law, was a good answer to the action. The bill of sale was very carefully prepared. It was prepared for the purpose of giving the bill of sale holder every possible security which the law could give him with reference to the property which was the subject-matter of the bill of sale. The debtor was a provision merchant, carrying on business at Manningham, and he had made an arrangement with his creditors to pay them a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable in three instalments, at different periods. Furness guaranteed the payments of those instalments; and in order to indemnify himself against the liability which he was under to pay those instalments as they became due—the instalments being secured by bills maturing at the respective dates at which the instalments were to be paid—he took that bill of sale as a security, and there was no doubt that the liability was a perfectly good consideration for the deed. The deed was therefore founded on valuable consideration, and related to the property which the debtor had in his possession at the date of the deed, and also to property which he might afterwards become possessed of during the time the deed was in operation. The future property, on which the present question arose, consisted of stock-in-trade which the debtor had acquired since the date of the bill of sale, and which he had in his possession at the time the execution was levied. The effect of the bill of sale might be not to pass the future property, but its effect in equity was this, that whatever passed by contract in respect to which the court of equity decreed specific performance, in respect to which property or contract the court would interfere by injunction to prevent any evasion to the prejudice of the grantee, would be protected: *Holroyd v. Marshall* (10 H. L. Cas. 191). After referring at some length to this case, his Honour remarked that in the present case the property said to be claimed by the grantee under that bill of sale was stock-in-trade, which upon the face of the bill of sale was intended for the use of the debtor and for the purpose of his trade. Until the default was made by the debtor in the payment of one of the instalments, thereby bringing the liability of the grantee into existence, the property remained the property of the debtor; he could sell it, he could apply the proceeds to his own purposes, and he could at his pleasure substitute for it other stock-in-trade, and there would be no power under that deed on the part of the grantee to say at any moment that the debtor should not sell or dispose of the stock-in-trade. On the 13th of July, Furness exercised for the first time the licence which that deed gave him, a licence which would have the power of making the property of the debtor, whatever it was, the property of Furness. But the property in question was not in the possession of the debtor at the time when Furness entered, but was in the custody of the law. Now a licence to enter was a licence capable at law of being revoked. When the licence which the debtor had given to Furness was exercised—Furness might have exercised it sooner, but did not do so—it was a licence which, in the judgment of the court, was a licence in law revoked, since the goods in question had been taken from the debtor's premises and placed in the custody of the law. The security was as good a security as ingenuity could make it, but there was a state of things which no ingenuity could cover, namely, stock-in-trade which afterwards got into the possession of the debtor, and which by a security might be converted from the property of the debtor to the property of the grantee, but could not be so converted when an execution creditor had obtained possession of it. In that case the property had got into the hands of the law for the purpose of satisfying the legitimate demand of an execution

creditor, and it appeared to the court to be no longer that which was capable of being seized under that deed unless he first satisfied the demand in respect of which those goods had been lawfully seized. He thought therefore that in that case the interpleader failed; therefore judgment would be entered for the execution creditor.

## Court Papers.

### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

#### ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTER OF THE ROLLS.	V. C. MALINS.
Saturday, Nov. 16	Mr. Merivale	Mr. King	Mr. Clowes
Monday ..... 18	Farrer	Teesdale	Leach
Tuesday ..... 19	King	Holdship	Latham
Wednesday ..... 20	Farrer	Teesdale	Leach
Thursday ..... 21	King	Holdship	Latham
Friday ..... 22	Farrer	Teesdale	Leach

#### V. C. BACON.

#### V. C. HALL.

#### Mr. Justice Fx.

Saturday, Nov. 16	Mr. Teesdale	Mr. Leach	Mr. Ward
Monday ..... 18	Ward	Milne	Koe
Tuesday ..... 19	Pemberton	Merivale	Clowes
Wednesday ..... 20	Milne	Koe	
Thursday ..... 21	Pemberton	Merivale	Clowes
Friday ..... 22	Ward	Milne	Koe

### HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

#### CHANCERY DIVISION.

#### ORDER OF TRANSFER.—ORDER OF COURT.

Friday, the 8th day of November, 1878.

Whereas from the present state of the business before the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellors Sir Richard Malins and Sir James Bacon respectively, it is expedient that a portion of the causes assigned to the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, and now standing for trial or hearing before their lordships, should be transferred to the court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon: Now J, the Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont Earl Cairns, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, do hereby order that the several causes set forth in the schedules hereto be accordingly transferred from the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins to the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, and taken as causes assigned to the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, and be marked in the cause books accordingly; but no order made by the Master of the Rolls or the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins is to be varied or reversed otherwise than by the Court of Appeal. And this order is to be drawn up by the registrar, and set up in the several offices of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

#### SCHEDULE.

From the Master of the Rolls' Cause Book.

In re Hall, deed Hall v New Act 1878 H. 151  
 Weston v London & County Banking Company Act, wits 1878 W. 75  
 In re Filcock, deed Bradwell v Filcock Act, wits 1878 F. 16  
 Saffron Walden Benefit Building Society v Rayner Act, wits 1877 S. 161  
 In re Cohen, deed Storer v Cohen Act (Manchester D.R.) 1878 S. 2,891  
 Great Eastern Ry Co v Cobbold Act, wits 1876 G. 124  
 In re Farmer, deed Farmer v Farmer Act, wits 1877 F. 156  
 In re Boyon, deed Faulkner v Adams m for judgt 1878 R. 57  
 Bailly v Bailly Act wits 1877 B. 324  
 Kenyon v Standish Act, wits 1878 K. 44

From the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins' Cause Book.  
 Hodgetts v Smith Act 1878 H. 300

In re Nicholson, deed, Dobson v Nicholson Act 1878 N. 30  
 In re Lawrence, deed, Bertram v Wayth Act and m for judgt wits 1877 L. 31

Cope v Bennett Act 1878 C. 130  
 Molyneux v Asquith Act 1877 M. 139  
 Hippley v Taddy Act wits 1876 H. 131  
 Fortescue v Fortescue Act and m for judgt 1878 F. 53  
 Taylor v Trudd Act wits 1877 T. 217  
 In re Turner, dead, Maberly v Blayds Act 1878 T. 4  
 Tyas v Tees Conservancy Commissioners Act 1877 T. 131  
 Jordan v Young Act wits 1877 J. 69  
 Hartridge v Hartridge Act 1877 H. 245  
 Cave v Hassett Act 1878 C. 2  
 Lang v Seaton Act 1878 L. 25  
 Dods v Dods M for judgt 1878 D. 115  
 Horsfall v Horsfall Act, wits 1878 H. 138  
 Spyer v Alexander Act 1878 S. 24  
 General Meat Supply Association v Bonflier Act 1878 G. 22  
 Wingrove v Thompson Act 1877 W. 351  
 Whitehead v Hartley Act and M for judgt 1878 W. 198

CAIRNS, C.

The Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon has directed that none of the causes in the above schedule shall be placed in the paper for hearing before Wednesday, the 20th November, unless by the written consent of all parties.

R. H. LEACH, Registrar.

## SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

November 20.—Messrs. ELLIS & SON, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., freehold properties (see advertisement, November 2, p. 10).

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

November 14, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 96	Annuities, April, '85, 97
Disco for Account, Dec. 2, 95	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1898
Do. 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94½	Ex Bills, £1000, 3½ per Ct. 2 dis.
New 3 per Cent., 94½	Do. £200, Do. 3 dis.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Do. £100 & £200, 2 dis.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 253
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '78	Disco for Account.
Annuities, Jan. '80	

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ind. Stk., 5 per Cent. July, '80, 100½	Inf. Pr. 3½ per Cent., May, 81
Disco for Account, —	Disco Debentures, 4 per Cent,
Disco 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 100	April, '84
Disco, ditto, Certificates —	Do. Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Disco Enforced Pr., 4 per Cent. 77	Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
3rd Inf. Pr., 5 per C., Jan. '73	Disco, ditto, under £1000

## RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price.
Stock Bristol and Exeter .....	100	—
Stock Caledonian .....	100	98
Stock Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	99
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	51½
Stock Great Northern .....	100	106
Stock Do., A Stock .....	100	107
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	139
Stock Great Western—Original .....	100	94½
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	120
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	135
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	27½
Stock London and North-Western .....	100	111
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	131½
Stock Metropolitan .....	100	70½
Stock Do., District .....	100	114½
Stock Midland .....	100	111
Stock North British .....	100	120½
Stock North Eastern .....	100	90½
Stock North London .....	100	134½
Stock North Staffordshire .....	100	163
Stock South Devon .....	100	60
Stock South-Eastern .....	100	70
Stock South-Eastern .....	100	196

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

APPLETON.—Oct. 23, at Greenhill, near Wigan, Lancashire, the wife of Charles Appleton, solicitor, of a son.  
 DEANE.—Nov. 11, at 39, Russell-square, the wife of H. A. Deane, of Gray's-inn, of a daughter.

HAMILTON.—Nov. 7, at 39, Preston-road, Brighton, the wife of Charles Clowes Hamilton, solicitor, of a daughter.  
 HENSTOCK.—Oct. 30, at Herbert Lodge, Bonsall, Derbyshire, the wife of F. W. Henstock, of Lincoln's-inn, of a son.  
 MARSHALL.—Nov. 10, at the Mount, Corby, Lincolnshire, the wife of James Marshall, Judge of the Supreme Court, Gold Coast Colony, of a son.  
 OLIVER.—Oct. 31, at Borthaugh, Hawick, N.B., the wife of John Oliver, solicitor, of a son.  
 OWLES.—Oct. 24, at Sunnyside, Beckenham, the wife of Eustace William Owles, of a daughter.  
 RAIKES.—Nov. 10, at 50, Westbourne-park villas, W., the wife of Robert Taunton Raikes, barrister-at-law, of a son.  
 ROOKE.—Nov. 12, at 23, Aubert-park, Highbury, the wife of Arthur William Rooke, LL.B., solicitor, of a son.  
 SEYMOUR.—Oct. 27, at Whitely, Coventry, the wife of Arthur Seymour, solicitor, Coventry, of a daughter.  
 SHIELD.—Nov. 2, at Uppingham, the wife of W. T. Shield, solicitor, of a son.  
 WALKER.—Nov. 2, at 35, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W., the wife of Charles Walker, barrister-at-law, of a son.  
 WILLIAMSON.—Nov. 6, at Surbiton, the wife of George Williamson, of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.  
 YEATMAN.—Oct. 25, at No. 4, Summerhill-villas, Chislehurst, Kent, the wife of Pym Yeatman, of 6, King's Bench-walk, Temple, barrister-at-law, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BEAMISH—WHITE.—Oct. 28, at Hastings, Alfred Beamish, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Selina Taylor, widow of Surgeon-Major White.  
 FORSYTH—BROADWOOD.—Oct. 22, at Newdigate, Surrey, William Edwardes Henniker Forsyth, barrister-at-law, to Evelyn Charlotte, daughter of Henry Fowler Broadwood, of Lyne, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

ADAM.—Nov. 4, at 19, Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, James Adam, solicitor, Supreme Courts, aged 88.  
 JONES.—Nov. 10, at Brynadda, Dolgelly, John Jones, solicitor, aged 70.  
 LAWE.—Nov. 5, at Bordeaux, John Drinkwater Lawe, of the Middle Temple, aged 26.  
 ROBERTS.—Oct. 21, at Wright-street, Hull, George Christopher Roberts, solicitor, and alderman of the borough, aged 54.  
 RITCHIE.—May 16, at Lauceston, Tasmania, Arthur Macdonald Ritchie, Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, aged 58.  
 TINDAL.—Nov. 3, at Malvern, William Tindal, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple.

## LONDON GAZETTES.

## Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

## LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1878.

Ivy House and Northwood Colliery Company, Limited.—The M.R. has by an order dated June 24, appointed William Thomas Smalley and George Frederick Bolding, Colmore row, Birmingham, to be official liquidators. Creditors are required, on or before Dec. 7, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to the above. Monday, Dec 16, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Lotus Iron Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov 5, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall, on Nov 22. Ranshaw and Ranshaw, Suffolk lane, Cannon st., solicitors for the petitioners.  
 Oldham Gazette Printing Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov 7, directed to be heard before the M.R., on Nov 16. Deane and Co, South sq, Gray's inn, agents for Hanchett and Watson, Oldham, solicitors for the petitioners.

## COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1878.

Cotton Hall Brick and Pipe Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov 2, directed to be heard before the V.C., on Dec 4, at St George's Hall, Liverpool. Radcliffe, Blackburn, solicitor for the petitioner.

## LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1878.

Bridgewater Engineering Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov 11, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall, on Nov 22. Trinders and Curtis Hayward, Bi-hopgate at Wills, solicitors for the petitioners.

Hull and County Bank, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov 8, directed to be heard before the M.R., on Nov 21. Barton and Co, Lincoln's inn fields, agents for Johnson and Co, Birmingham, solicitors for the petitioners.

Newport and South Wales Shipowners' Company, Limited.—V.C. Hall has fixed Nov 21 at 12 at his chambers as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator.

## Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1878.

Hill, William Benjamin, Buxton, Wine Merchant. Nov 23. Bramell v. Berry, V.C. Hall, Quinn and Sons, Liverpool.  
 Jackson, John, Woodseaves, Salop, Gent. Nov 27. Jackson v. Jackson, V.C. Hall, Smallwood, Newport.  
 Kirkbride, John, Carlisle. Nov 29. Hannah v. Kirkbride, V.C. Malma.  
 Hendle, Hodgson's et, Carlisle.  
 Price, Philip, Aberystwyth. Nov 30. Price v. Price, V.C. Bacon.  
 Hunter, Coleman et



## Creditors under 22 &amp; 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1878.

Andrews, Richard, Houghton, Devon, Farmer. Dec 25. Andrews, Modbury  
 Barnes, John, Shenstone, Stafford, Farmer. Dec 29. Landor, Rugby  
 Bloomsfield, Horatio, Debenham, Suffolk, M.D. Dec 2. Porter, Ipswich  
 Buckley, Aaron, Moreton, Chester, Farmer. Nov 30. Moore, Birkenhead  
 Davis, William, Norbiton, Kingston-upon-Thames. Nov 30. Walter and Durham, Kingston-upon-Thames  
 Falkner, Frederick, Bat b, Banker. Dec 26. Inman and Inman, Bath  
 Frost, Mary, Brinkley, Cambridge. Dec 31. Eadens and Knowles, Cambridge  
 Gartside, Benjamin, Saddleworth, York, Brewer. Nov 18. Grundy and Co, Manchester  
 Griffin, John, Manchester, Merchant. Dec 24. Ashworth and Inman, Manchester  
 Hall, Edward, Royal st, Lambeth, Pattern Maker. Nov 30. Webb Austin Friars  
 Harris, Joseph, Brighton, Fly Proprietor. Dec 2. King and Son, Brighton  
 Healy, Matilda Ann, Rothwell st, Primrose Hill. Dec 17. Nicholls, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
 Hollywell, John Thomas, Liverpool, Hairdresser. Dec 3. Martin, Liverpool  
 Hopcroft, Elizabeth, Queen's rd, Dalston. Dec 1. Street and Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
 Knight, John, Brownlow rd, Bounds Green, Esq. Dec 1. Swinburne and Co, Bedford row  
 Large, William Abbott, Weston-super-Mare, Gent. Dec 25. Keary and Co, Chippenhams  
 Lewis, Thomas, Altrincham, Chester, Gent. Dec 24. Ashworth and Inman, Manchester  
 Longley, William, Tunbridge, Inn-keeper. Jan 1. Mace, Tenterden  
 Montefiore, Benjamin, Old Broad st, Stock Broker. Nov 30. Kearsley and Co, Old Jerry  
 Morris, John, Leeds, Gent. Dec 8. Horsfall and Latimer, Leeds  
 Mynsley, Maria Louisa, New Cross, Deptford. Nov 25. Curtis, Neath  
 Pearce, George, Maidenhead, Flahmonger. Nov 23. Lambert and Co, John st, Bedford row  
 Scott, John, Cumberland terrace, Finsbury Park, Warehouseman, Nov 30. Carr and Co, Basinghall st  
 Smith, Lydia Bowworth, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park. Nov 26. Groves, Middlesham-via-Bodaie  
 Spence, Thomas Bennett, Limekiln Dock, Limehouse, Ship Builder. Jan 1. Billingham and Wood, Bucklersbury  
 Tasker, George, Richmond, Essex, Gent. Dec 12. Surbridge and Co Lombard st  
 Westall, Elizabeth, Landport, Southampton. Dec 7. Edgecombe and Co, Portsea  
 Worthington, William, Cowley, near Uxbridge, Gent. Dec 1. Deane and Co, South sq, Gray's-inn  
 Wright, William, Backlands, Berks, Gent. Dec 31. Hodges and Co, Wallingford

TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1878.

Agate, John, Slough, Surrey, Appraiser. Dec 1. Waugh, Cuckfield  
 Allen, Thomas, Dudley, Worcester, Victualler. Jan 1. Sanders and Co, Dudley  
 Atkinson, Jacob, Lintford, Durham, Manager of Paper Mills. Dec 21. Allan and Davies, Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
 Brookhurst, Elizabeth, Ludlow, Salop. Nov 30. Williams and Son, Ludlow  
 Bullock, Elizabeth, South Wraaxall, Wilts. Dec 24. Beaven, Bradford  
 Burbank, Job, Heighington, Lincoln, Miller. Nov 29. Andrews, Lincoln  
 Danger, Thomas, Bristol, Solicitor. Jan 1. Danger and Cartwright, Bristol  
 Dickson, Mary Ann, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Dec 24. Hand, Macclesfield  
 Firth, Thomas, Darlington, Durham, Porter Merchant. Dec 1. Wooler, Darlington  
 Games, David, Cwmbran, Llantarnam, Monmouth, Labourer. Jan 1. Pain and Son, Newport  
 Horden, Mary Ann, Middlesborough. Nov 16. Bainbridge and Barnier, Middlesborough  
 Kershaw, John, Rochdale, Lancashire, Tin Plate Worker. Dec 1. Standring, Rochdale  
 Leapingwell, Sarah Elizabeth Amelia, Hill's rd, Cambridge. Dec 1. Wayman, Cambridge  
 Lewis, Ann, West Hill, Putney. Dec 1. Sowton, Bedford row  
 Lewis, Sarah, West Hill, Putney. Dec 1. Sowton, Bedford row  
 Lowe, Joseph, Manchester, Earthenware Dealer. Dec 24. Cooper and Sons, Manchester  
 Reed, Dorothy, Blackheath Park, Kent. Nov 8. Ranson and Nelson, Sunderland  
 Rigby, Arthur Jasper, The Grove, Hackney, Gent. Nov 24. Turner, London Bridge Railway Approach  
 Rump, Hannah, Great Yarmouth. Nov 20. Cory, Great Yarmouth  
 Sawyer, Susan, Tunstall, Suffolk. Nov 30. Southwell and Fry, Sexmudham  
 Stone, Walter John, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Baker. Dec 3. Hand and Co, Stafford  
 Tomlinson, Daniel, Bingham, Nottingham, Butcher. Nov 23. Staford, Nottingham  
 Triggs, Robert, Cold Harbour lane, Brixton, Auctioneer. Dec 12. Sweeting, Southampton st, Holborn

FRIDAY, Nov 1, 1878.

Armstrong, Hannah, Acrelands, Lancaster. Jan 7. Hall and Marshall, Lancaster  
 Arthur, George, Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, Esq. Dec 12. Wynne and Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
 Beverley, Anthony Taylor, Wakefield, Brewer. Dec 1. Harrison and Beaumont, Wakefield  
 Blum, Joseph, Worthing, Sussex, Gent. Dec 1. Hanhart and Gilman, Southampton st, Bloomsbury sq  
 Broadbent, James, Davy, Halifax, Damask Manufacturer. Dec 13. Ingram and Huntress, Halifax  
 Butterworth, Joseph, Southport, Gent. Dec 14. Davis, Manchester  
 Connel, Mary, Edward rd, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Jan 1. Pike and Son, Old Burlington st  
 Davis, John, Fi-herton, Delamere, Wilt, Esq. Dec 31. Wakeman and Bleck, Warminster  
 Drummond, Georgiana, Lyme Regis, Dorset. Dec 16. Longbourne, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
 Edward, Peter, Northset, Kent, Tailor. Dec 15. Parson and Lee, Abchurch House, Sherborne lane  
 Greenwood, Charles, Walling'ord, Berks, Esq. Jan 31. Helges and Co, Wallingford  
 Hand, Thomas, Chaddington, Oxford, Beerhouse Keeper. Dec 9. Kilby and Mace, Chipping Norton  
 Hardwick, James, Springfield, Somerset, Gent. Dec 20. Davies Weston-super-Mare  
 Hunt, John, Silverton, Devon, Agriculturist. Nov 30. Rollet and Son, Hull  
 Miller, Charles, Croydon, Surrey. Dec 30. Drummonds and Co, Croydon  
 Morrison, Maria, Christchurch, Hants. Jan 31. Druitt and Druitt, Christchurch  
 Murray, Jane, Ardwick, Manchester. Jan 1. Earle and Co, Manchester  
 Newman, John, Crostwright, Norfolk, Labourer. Nov 23. Scott, North, Walsham  
 Pearson, Esther, Bolton, Lancaster, Shopkeeper. Nov 21. Hawksworth Bolton  
 Rogers, William, Moorfields, Gloucester, Boiler Maker. Dec 30. Hunt and Co, Bristol  
 Salmon, John Aiken, Higher Broughton, Manchester, Civil Engineer. Nov 7. Boote and Edgar, Manchester  
 Simmons, Richard, Croydon, Surrey, Clothier's Foreman. Dec 14. Young and Thomson, North End, Croydon  
 Sutton, Thomas, Hile, Lancaster, Farmer. Dec 2. Banks and Kendall, Prescott  
 Tait, Elizabeth, Hillingdon Heath, Middlesex. Dec 14. Mercer, Uxbridge  
 Thwaites, John, Kendal, Livery Stable Keeper. Dec 12. Swainson, Jun. Kendal  
 Trickey, Robert Harding, Shiplett, Somerset, Gent. Dec 20. Davies Weston-super-Mare  
 Watts, Joseph John, Altrincham, Chester, Gent. Nov 25. Brook and Davies, Warrington  
 Whitfield, William, Upper Thames st, Merchant. Dec 1. Russel and Co, Old Jewry Chambers

TUESDAY, Nov. 5, 1878.

Barr, George, Queen's rd, Dalston, Gent. Dec 28. Taylor and Jaquet, South st, Finsbury sq  
 Beasley, William, Stokenchurch, Oxford, Gent. Parker and Parker, Thame  
 Bethell, Ralph, Hindley, Lancaster, Innkeeper. Dec 31. Bryan, Hindley  
 Booth, Roger, Holcombe, Lancaster, Machine Maker. Dec 2. Woodcock, Bury  
 Brown, Edmund, Chippenhams, Bucks, Farmer. Dec 12. Woodbridge and Son, Uxbridge  
 Cumming, Barbara Wardlaw, Hampton Court. Dec 13. Booty and Bayliffe, Raymond's Buildings, Gray's-inn  
 Durrant, Sophia, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Nov 30. Burleigh, Devonshire sq, Bishopsgate st  
 Evans, John, Anley, Warwick, Butcher. Dec 21. Dewes and Roberts, Nuneaton  
 Fladgate, Elizabeth, Albion rd, Hammersmith. Dec 31. Cox, St. Swinfin's lane  
 Fitz Gerald, William Samuel, De Beauvoir rd, Kingland, Clerk. Dec 20. Myer, New Bridge st  
 Glover, Ann, Plasfynon, Carnarvon. Dec 1. Turner and Co, Bros Seiont  
 Gordon, Cosmo, Superintendent of Police at Trichinopoly, East India, Dec 23. Bennett and Co, New sq, Lincoln's-inn  
 Goulding, Rebecca, Daphne terrace, Turnham Green. Dec 1. Barnard and Co, Lancaster place, Strand  
 Hawkes, John, Charlton, Kent. Dec 14. Sampson, Woolwich  
 Hornby, Robert Harrison, Dunnington, York, Proprietor of a Lunatic Asylum. Nov 30. Newton and Co, York  
 Jacob, Esther, Westbourne terrace, Barnsbury Park. Dec 13. Myer, New Bridge st  
 Johnson, Culbert William, Croydon, Surrey. Dec 30. Webb and Co, Argyle st, Regent st  
 Johnson, John Ayers, Stowe, Nine Churches, Northampton, Farmer. Nov 16. Whitton, Towcester  
 Jones, Margaret Mansfield, Thornton Villas, Romford rd, Essex. Nov 30. Frost, Leadenhall st  
 Lerner, John, Ampney Crucis, Gloucester, Farmer. Dec 7. Mullings and Co, Cirencester  
 McBean, William, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, Major-Gen. in her Majesty's Army. Dec 10. Keen and Rogers, Knight Rider st, Doctor's Commons  
 Moore, William Henry, Liverpool, Solicitor. Dec 10. Stogden, Clement's inn, Strand  
 Mort, John Shelmardine, Altrincham, Chester, Silk Mercer. Dec 31. Fowden, Altrincham  
 Pocock, Seth Smith, Tokenhouse yard. Dec 31. Greenfield, Abchurch lane

Fowys, Littleton Hasteall, Victoria rd, Kensington, Esq. Dec 30.  
 Powys, Lincoln's-inn-helm, Esq. Dec 2. Robinson and Co.  
 Fraith, William, Layham, Suffolk, Farmer. Dec 2. Robinson and Co.  
 Haddenham, Holden Shephard, Eaton sq, Esq. Dec 23. Hunters and Co.  
 Co, New sq, Lincoln's-inn  
 Smith, Elizabeth, Thriplow, Cambridge. Dec 6. Francis and Co, Cambridge  
 Stephens, Henry, Clifton, Bristol, Artificial Manure Manufacturer. Dec 30. Eldridge, Parliament st, Westminster  
 Taylor, Cecilia, Chesham, Hertford. Dec 20. Rumney, Enfield  
 Taylor, Joseph Andrew, Hertford, Gent. Dec 20. Rumney, Enfield  
 Walker, Jane Caroline, Westbourne st, Hyde Park. Sept 10. Booty and Bayliffe, Raymond buildings, Gray's-inn  
 Waterhouse, Eliza, Reading. Dec 14. Brain, Reading  
 Weddall, Joseph Dobson, Selby, York, Gent. Dec 1. Weddall and Parker, Selby  
 Wilson, George, Everton, Liverpool, Gent. Jan 1. Eaton and Son, Liverpool  
 Wood, Charles, Grimston, Yorkshire, Farmer. Dec 31. Rolit and Sons, Hull  
 Wood Ann, St. Helens, Lancashire. Nov 30. Brewis, St Helens  
 Wooller, John, Brighton, a Retired Brass Moulder. Dec 10. Everahed and Shipland, Brighton

**Bankrupts.**

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1878.

**Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.**

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Malagari, Frederick Lewis, Cornwall terrace, Regent's Park. Pet Nov 6. Brougham. Nov 20 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Betty, George Laxon, Bristol, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 6. Harley. Bristol, Nov 25 at 2  
 Greenberg, Louis, Birmingham, Tailor. Pet Nov 5. Parry. Birmingham, Nov 22 at 3  
 Hunt, William, Chesterfield, Grocer. Pet Nov 4. Wake. Chesterfield, Nov 22 at 1  
 Myers, Benjamin, Birmingham, Outfitter. Pet Nov 5. Cole. Birmingham, Nov 22 at 2  
 Page, Frederick, Hereford, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 6. Carless, Junr. Hereford, Nov 25 at 10  
 Queen, Daniel, Caworth, Durham, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 5. Mortimer. Newcastle, Nov 19 at 3.30  
 Robbins, Henry, Lincoln, Solicitor's Clerk. Pet Nov 4. Uppeby. Lincoln, Nov 19 at 11  
 Summers, Nelson Wellington, Portishead, Somerset, Draper. Pet Nov 5. Harley. Bristol, Nov 26 at 2  
 Vesper, (not Pospay), William Llewellyn, Bournemouth, Tobacconist. Pet Oct 22. Dickinson. Poole, Nov 13 at 12  
 Wells, Robert, Upton-on-Severn, Farmer. Pet Nov 5. Beale. Worcester, Nov 23 at 3

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1878.

**Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.**

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Bamill, Frederick, Warwick st, Holborn, Bill Broker. Pet Nov 8. Pepps. Nov 27 at 12  
 Colyer, Edward, Muswell Hill, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 7. Murray. Nov 29 at 11.30  
 Goldstein, Wolf, Grosvenor rd, Highbury, out of business. Pet Nov 7. Murray. Nov 29 at 12  
 Johnson, James Trubshaw, Godolphin rd, Shepherd's Bush. Pet Nov 11. Pepps. Nov 27 at 12  
 Sanbrough, Henry, High st, Peckham, Cheesemonger. Pet Nov 8. Pepps. Nov 27 at 11  
 Wallis, Joseph, Green st, Bethnal Green, Baker. Pet Nov 7. Murray. Nov 29 at 11

To Surrender in the Country.

Greenwood, Charles, Great Grimaby, Blacksmith. Pet Nov 7. Daubney. Great Grimaby, Nov 27 at 11  
 Lacomber, John, Liverpool, Watch Manufacturer. Pet Nov 7. Bellringer. Liverpool, Nov 27 at 12  
 Mahony, Daniel, Manchester, Commission Agent. Pet Nov 7. Lister. Manchester, Nov 25 at 11  
 Nicholson, Robert, Haverfordwest, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 8. Owen. Pembroke Dock, Nov 26 at 2  
 Taylor, Samuel, Worcester, Stockbroker. Pet Nov 8. Beale. Worcester, Nov 23 at 12.30

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1878.

Chandler, George, King's rd, Chelsea, Baker. Nov 5  
 Hughes, John, Wrexham, Provision Factor. Oct 29  
 Smith, Arthur Heavens, Cheltenham, Solicitor. Nov 1.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1878.

Barnes, Isaac, Macclesfield, Cornmillier. Nov 7  
 Kendall, Robert, Hall Gate, nr Kendal, Farmer. Nov 9

**Liquidations by Arrangement.****FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.**

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1878.

Abrahams, Isidore, Blackfriars rd, Hatter. Nov 18 at 10 at offices of Micklethwait, Leicester sq  
 Adie, John, Dresden, Stafford, Tailor. Nov 25 at 2 at the Copeland Arms Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent. Blaney and Son, Newcastle  
 Allen, Robert George, Upper Stoke, Kent, Farmer. Nov 20 at 3.30 at the Bull Hotel, High st, Rochester  
 Allen, George Frederick, and Charles Frederick Smith, Sney at, Borough Market, Fruits and Fruit Salesmen. Nov 25 at 3 at the Bridge House Hotel, Borough High st. Finch, Bridge chambers

Arnold, William Edward, South Moulton st, Grosvenor sq, Breeches Maker. Nov 20 at 2 at 17, Carlisle st, Soho sq. Allan and Son  
 Bacon, James Griggs, Broadwood, Essex, Wine Merchant. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Wood and White, Drapery, garses  
 Baggit, Charles, Doncaster, Provision Dealer. Nov 20 at 10 at offices of Gray, East gate, Barnsley  
 Barton, Thomas, Sawtry, York, Wine Merchant. Nov 25 at 12 at the Queen's Hotel, Westfield, Retford. Bescooby, East Retford  
 Batchelor, Charles, Bitterne, Southampton, Wood Merchant. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Shute and Nockolds, Portland st, Southampton  
 Bayliss, Frederick, Bolton, Lancashire, Hostler. Nov 25 at 2 at the Waterloo Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester. Forshaw and Parker, Preston  
 Bevan, Edwin, Hay, Brecon, Tailor. Nov 21 at 4 at offices of Currier, High Town, Hereford  
 Benjamin, Maurics, Crutched Friars, Merchant. Dec 5 at 3 at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Lewis and Lewis, Ely place, Holborn  
 Bliss, David, Clapham rd, Clapham, Gentleman. Nov 16 at 11 at offices of Moss, Graeschurch st  
 Boddy, Richard, Crook, Durham, Grocer. Nov 23 at 3 at offices of Milburn, Crook  
 Brawn, James Wright, Westbury, Buckingham, Farmer. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Sheppard, Towcester  
 Bryan, William, Bulwall, Nottingham, Grocer. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Belk, Middle pavement, Nottingham  
 Burdett, Richard, Cross Bank, Batley, Contractor. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Chadwick and Sons, Church st, Dewsbury  
 Burkinshaw, William (not Burkinshaw), Preston, Lancaster, Joiner. Nov 15 at 3 at offices of Spencer, Winkley st, Preston  
 Castle, George, Ramsgate, Commission Agent. Nov 26 at 2 at offices of Sparkes, Harbour st, Ramsgate  
 Christmas, James, Great Bland st, Southwark, Wheelwright. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Waring, Borough High st, Southwark  
 Creasy, William, Bedford, Suffolk, Farmer. Nov 29 at 2 at the Crown Hotel, Framlingham. Howard and Rouse  
 Culliton, Patrick, Bristol, Licensed Victualler. Nov 20 at 2 at offices of Sibly, Exchange West, Bristol  
 Curtis, James, Stockwell rd, Surrey, Saddler. Nov 30 at 3 at offices of Greuber and Jeram, Railway approach, London Bridge  
 Davis, Thomas, Llanwrst, Denbigh, Cabinet Maker. Nov 28 at 3 at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester. James, Llanwrst  
 Day, Alfred, Well's terrace, Finsbury park, Manager to a Poulterer. Nov 18 at 1 at offices of Hayward, Coleman street  
 Dear, William Wakefield, Kidderminster, Commission Agent. Nov 18 at 3.30 at offices of Miller and Co, Church street, Kidderminster  
 Doncaster, William, Manchester, Grocer. Nov 26 at 3 at offices of Smith and Boyer, Bransmoor street, Manchester  
 Doughty, Henry, Gorseston, Suffolk, Snack Owner. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Rayson, Regent street, Great Yarmouth  
 Dunn, John, Walmer road, Notting hill, Baker. Nov 18 at 1 at offices of Waller, Marylebone road  
 Dunwood, William, Rotherhithe, Surrey, Licensed Victualler. Nov 19 at 3 at offices of Ody, Camberwell park, Camberwell  
 Faulkner, John, Manchester, Telegraph Engineer. Nov 23 at 3 at offices of Adleshaw and Warburton, Norfolk street, Manchester  
 Fifth, Christopher John, Whitley, York, Farmer. Nov 19 at 2 at Canal Tavern, Whitley Bridge, Kellington. Ashmore  
 Fournier, John, Melksham, Wills, Bicycle Manufacturer. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Locke, Melksham  
 Francis, James, and John Richards, Colly, Glamorgan, Innkeepers. Nov 16 at 11 at offices of Morgan and Scott, High street, Cardiff  
 Gibbs, William, Hassler, Warwick, Farmer. Nov 20 at 11 at offices of Jones, Alcester  
 Gosney, William, Batley, York, Spinner. Nov 21 at 10 at offices of Wooler, Batley  
 Green, Henry Wayth, and Richard Green, Canterbury road, Kilburn, Window Blind Manufacturers. Nov 16 at 11 at Guildhall Taverns, Greenham street. Gossely, Westminster bridge road  
 Greenwood, Walter Fildes, Leeds, Woollen Merchant. Nov 27 at 2 at Queen's Hotel, Wellington street, Leeds. Rider  
 Gregory, John, Wigan, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. Nov 23 at 3 at Minerva Hotel, Woolgate, Wigan. Wood, Wigan  
 Hamilton, George, Tranmere, Chester, School Proprietor. Nov 19 at 12.30 at offices of Knowles, Cook street, Liverpool  
 Harding, James, Milverton, Somerset, Baker. Nov 21 at 11 at offices of Reed and Cook, Paul street, Taunton  
 Hardy, Thomas, Nottingham, Confectioner. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Bels, Middle pavement, Nottingham  
 Harris, John, St Austell, Cornwall, Carpenter. Nov 30 at 3 at offices of Carlyon and Stephens, Cross lane, St Austell  
 Harrison, George, and Thomas Harrison, Asworth, York, Joiner. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Spink, Pontefract  
 Hartley, Richard, Rishworth, York, Flannel Manufacturer. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Wavell and Co, George street, Halifax  
 Henny, Simon Wilhelm, Maesteg, Glamorgan, Grocer. Nov 27 at 12.30 at offices of Thomas, Queen street, Neath  
 Harrington, George, Hungerford, Wills, Innkeeper. Nov 25 at 11 at offices of Goulter, Hungerford  
 Hilton, Joseph Hodgson, Abchurch lane, Journalist. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Sheppard, Finch lane  
 Hough, William, Derby, Carter. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Briggs, Amen alley, Derby  
 Howland, George, Manchester, Cabinet Maker. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Gardner, Cooper street, Manchester  
 Humphreys, Richard, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, Soda Water Manufacturer. Nov 20 at 11 at offices of Barber and Gariand, Colmore row, Birmingham. James, Birmingham  
 Hyde, Henry, Rittinghall, Stafford, Publican. Nov 23 at 11 at offices of Harvey, Queen street, Wolverhampton  
 Jowett, James, Mixenden, near Halifax, Worsted Spinner. Nov 22 at 11 at White Lion Hotel, Halifax. Holroyd and Smith, Ward's End, Halifax  
 Keareley, Thomas, Winton, Lancaster, Bricklayer. Nov 26 at 3 at offices of Boots and Edgar, Booth street, Manchester  
 King, Thomas, Rins Anchor lane, Berrymond, Contractor. Dec 2 at 12 at Guildhall Coffeehouse, Gresham street. Bassett

King, William, Old Leake, Lincoln, Nurseryman. Nov 23 at 11 at offices of Toyne and Co, Bank street, Lincoln.

Knox, Henry, Kingston-upon-Hull, Cattle Salesman. Nov 19 at 3 at George Hotel, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Knox, William, Wimbeldon, Surrey, Butcher. Nov 12 at 2 at offices of Waring, Borough High street, Southwark.

Lea, Enoch, Ormskirk, Beerhouse Keeper. Nov 21 at 11 at offices of France, High street, Wigan.

Learnmont, Robert, and Howard Thompson, South Shields, Painters. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Kirkley, Wright's buildings, Dean street, South Shields.

Likenseder, Frederick, Bradford, York, Pork Butcher. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Cotnam, Bank street, Bradford.

Lewis, David, Liverpool, Builder. Nov 26 at 2 at offices of Stephenson, India buildings, Fenwick street, Liverpool.

Lewis, David Francis, City garden, City road, Bedroom Furniture Manufacturer. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Parkes, Queen Victoria street.

Lewtas, Robert, Blackpool, Lancaster, Builder. Nov 20 at 3 at Shelley Arms Hotel, Fishergate, Preston.

Lloyd, Charles Preston, Flint, Timber Merchant. Nov 21 at 12 at Royal Hotel, Dale street, Liverpool.

Lobb, Nicholas Blake, Plymouth, Bookeller. Nov 21 at 12 at offices of Dave, Union terrace, Plymouth.

Lowell, George, Springfield terrace, Junction road, Gasfitter. Nov 13 at 3 at offices of Moore, 26 Bedford row.

Malinson, William, Ashton-under-Lyne, Grocer. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Lord and Son, Stamford street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Mann, Frederick, Leeds, Music Dealer. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Lucas, Great Marlborough street, Piccadilly.

Merland, James Jones, Manchester, Accountant. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Whitworth, St James's square, Manchester.

Marshall, James, Birddale, Lancaster, Builder. Nov 20 at 11 at offices of Twist, Chapel street, Southport.

Beck and Dicksons, Southport.

May, William Rutton, Statham Grove villa, Stoke Newington, Mercantile Clerk. Nov 22 at 11 at offices of Williams, King st, Cheapside.

Rexworthy, Cheapside.

McCarthy, Caroline Jane, Whitechapel rd, Tailor. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Turner and Son, Leadenhall st.

McCall, William, and Thomas McCall, Manchester, Fruit Salesmen. Nov 21 at 1 at offices of Cartwright, Pepper st, Chester.

McGarra, Walter, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, Draper. Nov 23 at 3 at offices of Cobbett and Co, Brown st, Manchester.

McNarry, Hugh, Stratford, Essex, Traveller. Nov 20 at 2 at offices of Morphett and Hanson, Cheapside.

Terry, Cheapside.

Mead, Henry, Bradford, Boot Maker. Nov 21 at 11 at offices of Sparks, the Townhall, Bradford.

Megson, James, Longsight, nr Manchester, Stone Merchant. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Heath and Sons, Swan st, Manchester.

Miller, John, West Wiscosen, Northumberland, Farmer. Nov 18 at 3 at offices of Macdonald, Mosley st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Miller, Anne Taylerson, Middlesbrough, Schoolmistress. Nov 15 at 3 at offices of Bradley, Post Office buildings, Middlesbrough.

Morley, Wilbraham Evers Evelyn, Southsea, Hants, a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Marines. Nov 21 at 2 at offices of Stubbard and Co, Leadenhall st.

Murch, John, Warrnaplywyd, nr Swansea, Labourer. Nov 16 at 1 at 15, York place, Swansea.

Newton, Peter, St Helen's, Lancashire, Glass Smoother. Nov 25 at 2 at offices of Biley, Market st, St Helen's.

Norbury, John Charles, East Stonehouse, Devon, Plumber. Nov 21 at 11 at offices of Greenway, Frankfort st, Plymouth.

Packenham, Bartholomew, Liverpool, Cab Proprietor. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Connor, Victoria st, Liverpool.

Nordon and Mason, Liverpool.

Pallister, William, Gateshead, Durham, Grocer. Nov 18 at 11 at offices of Macdonald, Mosley st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Palmer, Robert, North, Glamorgan, Carpenter. Nov 16 at 11.30 at offices of Thomas, Queen st, Neath.

Pearse, James George, Vauxhall walk, Lambeth, Carcase Butcher. Nov 19 at 1 at offices of Field, Farnival's inn.

Peck, Thomas, East st, Walworth, Corn Chandler. Nov 25 at 2 at offices of Grueber and Jeram, Railway approach, London Bridge.

Platt, Frances Margaret, Southam, Warwick, Hotel Keeper, and William Jones, jun, Southam, Commercial Traveller. Nov 26 at 2 at the Crown Arms Hotel, Southam.

Davies, Southam.

Price, Edwin, Birmingham, Cab Proprietor. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Parr, Colmore row, Birmingham.

Priceley, Joseph, Bradford, Retort Contractor. Nov 18 at 11 at offices of Singleton, New Booth st, Bradford.

Prior, William, Winchester, Licensed Victualler. Nov 19 at 3 at offices of Shuttle and Nock's, Portland st, Southampton.

Ratton, James, Newport, Monmouth, Timber Merchant. Nov 21 at 2 at offices of Gibbs and Llewellyn, Tregedra place, Newport.

Reed, John Foster, Faversham, Kent, Barrister-at-Law. Nov 25 at 12 at Masons' Tavern, Masons' avenue, Basinghall st. Day and Maskey, Staple inn, Holborn.

Richards, George Clement, Sheffield, Coal Factor. Nov 21 at 11 at offices of Rodgers and Co, Bank st, Sheffield.

Richards, John, Monmouth, out of business. Nov 22 at 2 at offices of Williams, Monmouth.

Richardson, George, Middlesbrough, out of business. Nov 15 at 11 at offices of Scaris, 2-land rd, Middlesbrough.

Robinson, Robert, Whitby, York, Builder. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Gray and Farnett, Flitewgate, Whitby.

Robson, Richard, Wombwell, York, Draper. Nov 26 at 1 at 19, Regent st, Barnsley.

Powell and Barget, Pocklington.

Robson, William John, South Shields, Grocer. Nov 19 at 3 at offices of Mahone, Barrington st, South Shields.

Rodway, Joseph William, Haggerston rd, Middlesex, Greengrocer. Nov 15 at 3 at offices of McLachlan, Metropolitan chambers, Broad st.

Rother, William Pike, Froyle, Hants, Farmer. Nov 25 at 3 at the Bush Hotel, Farnham.

White, Guildford.

Sheldon, Harry William Grant, Pleasant row, Walworth rd, Beer-seller. Nov 28 at 2 at offices of Macdonald and Co, Lincoln's inn fields.

Ward, Lincoln's inn fields.

Souster, Joseph, Bow Brickhill, Buckingham, Baker. Nov 29 at 3 at the Swan Hotel, Newport Pagnell.

Stimson, Bedford.

Stokes, James, Kingston-upon-Hull, Smack Owner. Nov 18 at 2 at offices of Hoarfield, Old Exchange building, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Taylor, Ann, Ashton-under-Lyne, Draper. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Garforth, Ashtley st, Dakinfield.

Thomas, Thomas Lloyd, Swansea, Grocer. Nov 21 at 11 at offices of Hartland and Co, Rutland st, Swansea.

Waite, William Ogilvie Wallace, Woolton, Northumberland, Innskeeper. Nov 19 at 12 at offices of Weatherhead, Pa laces Green, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Walton, Thomas, Consett, Durham, Miller. Nov 20 at 11 at offices of Brodie, Townhall, Consett.

Welford, Consett.

Ward, Joseph Henry, Eastgate, Barnsley, Schoolmaster. Nov 20 at 11 at offices of Senior, Regent st, Barnsley.

Weatherby, William Hill, New Broad st, Wine Merchant. Nov 26 at 2 at the Corn Exchange Hotel, Mark lane.

Plews and Co, Mark lane.

Webb, Alfred ed, Moorsfields, Bristol, Builder. Nov 16 at 11 at offices of Cross, Small st et, Bristol.

Meeres, Bristol.

Webb, Robert Francis, and Alexander Lange, Bishopgate without, Carvers. Nov 22 at 2 at offices of Grueber and Jeram, Railway approach, London Bridge.

Weguelin, Henry William, and Henry William Paul, Insurance Agents, Austin friars. Nov 26 at 11 at offices of Henderson, Moorgate st buildings, Moorgate st.

Prichard and Sons.

White, Thomas, and Frederick Campbell, New Bond st, Jeweller. Nov 23 at 12 at Kidder's Hotel, Holborn.

Lewis, Furnival's inn.

Wilkinson, Elizabeth Frances, South Norwood park, Surrey, School Proprietor. Nov 19 at 12 at the York House, South Norwood park.

Logie and Co, St Bonet chambers, Fenchurch st.

Wilkinson, John, Ashton-upon-Ribble, nr Preston, Provision Merchant. Nov 20 at 11 at offices of Plant and Abbott, Cannon st, Preston.

Williams, Ruth, Cardiff, Grocer. Nov 22 at 11 at offices of Jones, Philharmonic chambers, St Mary st, Cardiff.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1878.

Allen, John, Dewsbury, Architectural Sculptor. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Stapleton, Union st, Dewsbury.

Ashton, Samuel, Vine st, Minories, Wine Merchant. Dec 6 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Guildhall yard.

Harston, Tarzomorton at Baggott, Joseph, Hall End, West Bromwich, Farmer. Nov 22 at 11 at offices of Shakespeare, Church st, Oldbury.

Barlow, Hugh, Walsall, Cattle Salesman. Nov 26 at 11 at offices of Jackson, High st, West Bromwich.

Barnett, Montague, and Cleaver Barnett, King st, Cheapside, Trimming Manufacturers. Dec 6 at 3 at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn.

Lewis and Lewis, Ely place, Holborn.

Barrett, Thomas, Eilian d, Halifax, Woollen Manufacturer. Nov 25 at 11 at the Brown Owl Hotel, Halifax.

Leeming, Halifax.

Barton, William, Manchester, Butcher. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Charlton, Brasenose st, Manchester.

Boiton, Edward, Sunderland, Bookseller. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Bell John st, Sunderland.

Branwell, William, Chesterfield, Fruiterer. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Cutis, Market Hall chambers, Chesterfield.

Brookley, John Atkinson, Cottenham, York, Saddler. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Singleton and Martinson, Exchange buildings, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Burgoyne, Henry, Barnsley, Surgical Instrument Maker. Nov 22 at 11 at offices of Marshall and Onsworth, Church st, Barnsley.

Burnett, William Hall, Middlesbrough, Newspaper Proprietor. Nov 27 at 11.30.

Stubbs, Albert rd, Middlesbrough.

Burwell, James, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Dealer in Fancy Goods. Nov 28 at 2 at the Law Association rooms, Cook st, Liverpool.

Jones, Conway.

Carr, Francis Bennoch, Wool 1st, Silk Agent. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Phelps and Co, Gresham st.

Cary, William Frederick, Scarborough, Stationer. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Richardson, Queen st, Scarborough.

Caswell, John, Middlesbrough, Tinsmith. Nov 23 at 11 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesbrough.

Gaulth, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Importer of National Instruments. Dec 2 at 11 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn.

Brewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Charles, George, Levenshall st, Commission Agent. Nov 22 at 2 at offices of Lea, Old Jewry y chambers.

Clarke, Thomas, Llanelli, Tailor. Nov 25 at 11 at offices of Howell, Stepnay st, Llanelli.

Coleridge, Richard, East Teignmouth, Devon, Baker. Nov 23 at 1 at offices of Templer, Catherine terrace, Teignmouth.

Columbine, William, Willenhall, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Nov 26 at 3 at offices of Creswell, New rd, Willenhall.

Cooper, James, Winchester, Cabinet Maker. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Bailey and White, Jewry st, Winchester.

Copestake, Sampson, Nottingham, Tailor. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Acton, Victoria st, Nottingham.

Courts, Edward, Ross st, Boh, Cabinet Maker. Nov 23 at 3 at 19, Worship st, Finsbury.

Fenton.

Coy, Joseph, Eastwood terrace, Hornsey rd, no occupation. Nov 23 at 12 at offices of Plunkett and Leader, St Paul's Churchyard.

Cresser, James, Skeldergate, York, Joiner. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Wilkinson, St Helen's sq, York.

Crook, William Joseph, Middlesbrough, Schoolmaster. Nov 23 at 10 at offices of King, Wilson at west, Middlesbrough.

Davey, James, Darlington, Devon, Grocer. Nov 27 at 1 at the People's New London Hotel, Exeter.

Pearce, Plymouth.

Davies, John, Liverpool, Draper. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Barrel and Co, Lord st, Liverpool.

Denley, Elizabeth, Penzance, Dealer in Coals. Nov 27 at 11 at offices of Borlase and Co, Clarence st, Penzance.

Faulkner, Matthew, Birmingham, out of business. Nov 22 at 12 at offices of Chaston, Moor st, Birmingham.

Fawcett, William, New Sleaford, Lincoln, Printer. Nov 29 at 11 at the Old White Hart Hotel, Bedford.

Bates, Boston.

Field, William Henry Stead, York, Tobaccoist. Nov 23 at 11 at offices of Mann and Son, New st, York.

Firth, Thomas Lewen, Batley Carr, nr Dewsbury, Wool Merchant. Nov 26 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury.

Ibberson, Dewsbury.

Fleming, William, Padham, Lancashire, Surgeon. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Nowell, Hargreaves st, Burnley.



Foley, Michel, Gorton, nr Manchester, Leather Cutter. Nov 22 at 10 at offices of Almond, Kennedy st, Manchester. Fletcher, Northwich Gibbons, Thomas, and John Washell Unit, West Bromwich, Edge Tool Manufacturers. Nov 25 at 3.30 at offices of Sheldon, High st, Walsbury

Golden, Frederick Mare, Ramsgate, no occupation. Nov 25 at 2 at the Bell Hotel, Sandwich. Golden, Ramsgate

Gregory, Thomas, Richard Gregory, and Daniel Gregory, Landore, nr Swansea, Timber-Merchants. Nov 25 at 11 at offices of Hartland and Co, Putland st, Swansea

Hamby, Thomas Kerr, Tilton-on-the-Hill, Leicester, Farmer. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Owsen and Dickinson, Friar lane, Leicester

Hanson, George, Anslow, Stafford, Farmer. Nov 27 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Burton-upon-Trent. Jennings and Burton, Burton-upon-Trent

Harrison, James, Wakefield, Fruit Merchant. Nov 22 at 3 at the George Hotel, Westgate, Wakefield. Lodge, Wakefield

Harrison, John, jun, Wrangle, Lincoln, Farmer. Nov 22 at 2.30 at offices of Thomas, Emery lane, Boston

Harrison, Thomas, Crowley, Lincoln, Plumber. Nov 25 at 9 at the George Hotel, Hull. Heathcote, Doncaster

Havlin, John, Birmingham, Boot Manufacturer. Nov 21 at 11 at offices of Maher and Poncia, Upper Temple st, Birmingham

Heddes, John, Oldham, Milk Dealer. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Davies, Clegg st, Oldham

Heslop, Ambrose, Tadhoe Grange, Durham, Painter. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Maw, jun, High Bondgate, Bishop Auckland

Hind, John, Preston, Plumber. Nov 25 at 12 at offices of Taylor, Guildhall st, Preston

Hoddinott, John, Woolston, Hants, Bootmaker. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Guy, Albion terrace, Southampton

Holt, Walter, Beasden, Denbigh, Innkeeper. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Sherratt, Brynffynnon Newydd, Regent st, Wrexham

Humphries, Benjamin, Northfield, Worcester, Confectioner. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Reeves, Paradise st, Birmingham

Harley, Robert Crisp, and Joseph Isherwood, Denton, Lancashire, Hat Manufacturers. Nov 26 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester rd, Denton. Drinkwater, Hyde

Jesson, Richard Henry, St Leonard's rd, Bromley, Baker. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Barnett, Falmstrong buildings, Old Broad st

Jones, Edward, Sedgley, Stafford, Timber Merchant. Nov 23 at 11 at the Globe Inn, Mount Pleasant, Bilston. Fellows, Mount Pleasant

Kallevig, August, and Samuel Ernest Moller, Finchchurch st, Commission Merchants. Nov 27 at 3 at the Corn Exchange Hotel, Mark lane. Plews and Co, Mark lane

Kington, Joseph Boothy, Norfolk st, Mile End, Confectioner. Nov 26 at 2 at offices of Russell and Co, Old Jewry chambers

Kramer, Otto Augustus, West Hartlepool, Clerk. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Todd, Town wall, Hartlepool

Lecky, William Thomas, Llantrisant, Glamorgan, Stationer. Nov 23 at 3.30 at offices of Hollier and Williams, Church st, Pontypridd

Layfield, George, West Hartlepool, Coach Builder. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Bell, Church st, West Hartlepool

Ledard, John, Batty Dock, York, Boat Builder. Nov 22 at 11 at offices of Bykes, Ings grove, Heckmondwike

Lelah, Thomas, Blackburn, Herbalist. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Hol-lard, Northgate, Blackburn

Lloyd, Thomas Hingley, Walsall, Plumber. Nov 27 at 12 at offices of Baker, Bridge st, Walsall

Lowe, John, Southampton st, Strand, Watch Manufacturer. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Dubois, Chancery lane. Smith, Selbourne chambers, Chancery lane

Mallaby, Joseph, Sunderland, Merchant Tailor. Nov 25 at 11 at offices of Edington, High at west, Sunderland. Robinson, Sunderland

Marchant, Elizabeth, Rotherfield, Sussex, Farmer. Nov 22 at 1.30 at offices of Sprott, Cumberland terrace, Tunbridge Wells

Morris, Edward, High st, Marylebone, Eating house Keeper. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Cooper and Cass, Portman st, Portman sq

Morris, Thomas John, Hoxton sq, Looking Glass Manufacturer. Nov 27 at 11 at the Mason's Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue, Basinghall st

Fulcher, Marc st, Hackney

Morrow, Joseph, Leek, Stafford, no occupation. Nov 23 at 11 at offices of Beedern and Son, Church lane, Leek. Bighton, Leek

Muir, Andrew, Strangeways, Manchester, Engineer. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Best, Lower King st, Manchester

Myers, Isaac, and Elizabeth Myers, Birmingham, Cigar Merchants. Nov 26 at 2 at the Great Western Hotel, Monmouth st, Birmingham

Peet, Birmingham

Neal, John, Donnington-le-Heath, nr Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Builder. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Wright and Hinks, Relve st, Leicester

Oldfield, John, Blackburn, Common Brewer. Nov 25 at 11.30 at offices of North and Sons, East parade, Leeds. Marriott, Blackburn

Ommond, Alexander, Totterdown, Painter. Nov 20 at 3 at 18, Phippen st, Bristol

Palfrey, William, Combwith, Somerset, Shopkeeper. Nov 25 at 12 at offices of Brice, York buildings, Bridgwater

Parmenter, Henry, City rd, St Luke's, Varnish Manufacturer. Nov 19 at 3 at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue. Bassett, City rd, Islington

Perival, Theodore Henry, Talbot rd, Bayswater, no occupation. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Linklater and Co, Walbrook

Pests, William George, Issey, Warwick, Beer Retailer. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Simons, Kewham st, Redditch

Phillips, Thomas, Queen's cross, Dudley, Coal Merchant. Nov 21 at 3 at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley. Stokes and Harper, Dudley

Pratt, Isaac, Blythe, Bootmaker. Nov 21 at 2 at offices of Watson and Dendy, Pugin st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Ramsden, Alfred Alphenus, Dewsbury, Oil Merchant. Nov 25 at 3 at the Bailey Station Hotel, Batley. Bhaw, Dewsbury

Rayner, John Manning, Rotherhithe, Licensed Victualler. Nov 28 at 12 at offices of Challis and Co, Finsbury pavement. Few, Borough High st

Richards, Henry James, Scarborough, Green-grocer. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Cornwell and Watts, Queen st, Scarborough

Robertshaw, Jacob Marcell, Leeds, Innkeeper. Nov 25 at 9 at the Leeds Law Institution, Albion place, Leeds. Dunning and Kay

Robinson, William, Barnsley, Cotton Spinner. Nov 25 at 12 at offices of Dibb and Co, Regent st, Barnsley

Roper, Frances Ann, Walsall, Milliner. Nov 25 at 12 at offices of Dalgman and Smiles, Radford row. Dalgman and Co, Walsall

Rose, Samuel, Walsall, Clothier's Assistant. Nov 25 at 10.15 at offices of East, Temple st, Birmingham

Roswell, Thomas, Hallford, Shapperton, Boat Builder. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Lumley and Lumley, Old Jewry chambers

Rule, John Pearce, and George Head, Hill's place, Oxford at, Account-ants. Dec 2 at 3 at the Inn of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Yrke, Warwick st, Regent st

Scamp, William Iles, Eastville, Gloucester, Builder. Nov 21 at 12 at offices of Evans, Shannon ct, Corn st

Scott, Edward, Wooler, Northumberland, Butcher. Nov 26 at 11 at the Red Lion Hotel, Wooler. Weatherhead

Sheldon, Harry, Birmingham, Sadler. Nov 25 at 10 at offices o Boston, Church st, Birmingham

Shields, William, Workington, Cumberland, Joiner. Nov 19 at the Green Dragon Hotel, Portland sq, Workington, in lieu of the place originally named

Smith, James, Morlake, Surrey, Builder. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Anderson and Sons, Ironmonger lane

Smith, John, Drydenham, Lancashire, Builder. Nov 26 at 3 at the Thatched House Tavern, New Market place. Darnott and Buxtonley, Ashton-under-Lyne

Stone, Sarah Ann, Wrexham, Furniture Dealer. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Jones, High st, Wrexham

Symonds, Arthur John, Abbey rd, St John's Wood, Furnishing Iron-monger. Nov 23 at 3 at the Incorporated Law Society's Hall, Chancery lane. Rodgers, Chancery lane

Talbot, Frederick Thomas Cooper, and Frank Cooksey, Reading, Timber Merchant. Nov 12 at 11 at the Ship Hotel, Duke st, Reading Dcd, Reading

Taylor, Alfred, Victoria terrace, Dudley. Nov 25 at 3 at the Acorn Hotel, Temple st, Birmingham. Tinsley, Dudley

Thomas, Benjamin, Silverton, Devon, Innkeeper. Nov 23 at 12 at the Castle Hotel, Castle st, Exeter. Flood, Exeter

Thomas, Evan John, Swansea, Tailor. Nov 28 at 1 at the Central chambers, Goat st, Swansea. Thomas, Swansea

Thompson, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Flag Merchant. Nov 22 at 2 at offices of Hagg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Thorn, Henry, Sandford Brice, Somerset, Butcher. Nov 26 at 11 at offices of Reed and Cook, Paul st, Tunton

Tickle, John Rintoul, Maryport, Cumberland, Ironfounder. Nov 25 at 3 at the Seahouse Arms Hotel, Maryport. Tyson and Hobson, Maryport

Tommas, Robert, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire, Cattle Dealer. Nov 26 at 3 at the Borough Arms Hotel, Blackburn. Hartley, Burnley

Turnbull, Sarah Ann, Moulton, Lincoln, Farmer. Nov 27 at 1 at the White Hart Hotel, Spalding. Maples, Spalding

Vandam, Albert Dresden, Lancaster rd, Notting hill, Author. Nov 26 at 1 at offices of Montagu and Co, Gray's inn sq

Varley, William, and Charles Shepton, St Helen's, Lancashire, Iron-founders. Nov 26 at 2 at offices of Quinn and Sons, Lord st, Liver-pool. Riley, St Helen's

Vaughan, Benjamin, Blaina; Monmouth, Grocer. Nov 23 at 12 at the King's Head Hotel, Newport. Hodgkins, Aberavenny

Walton, Thomas, Consett, Durham, Miller. Nov 25 at 11 at offices of Brodie, Townhall, Consett. Welford, Consett

Ward, Robert, Middlesborough, Fruiterer. Nov 22 at 11 at offices of Jackson and Jackson, Albert rd, Middlesborough

West, Henry, Rotherhithe, Surrey, Cab Proprietor. Nov 20 at 3 at offices of Dalron, Fair Lawn House, Lower Kensington laas

Weston, Edward Payson, Laisterdyke, nr Bradford, Gent. Nov 21 at 3 at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford. Dix, Gateshead

Wheeler, Reuben, Bradford, York, Painter. Nov 15 at 11 at offices of Cross, Telegraph chambers, Market st, Bradford

Wiggin, John, Ipswich, Chemist. Nov 27 at 11 at Pearce's Rooms, Princes st, Ipswich. Hill, Ipswich

Wilkinson, Alfred, Sandford, Octopian. Nov 25 at 12 at offices of Huntly, High st, Sandford

Wilkinson, James, Isaac Wilkinson, and John Carrigan, Eiland, Halifax, Woollen Manufacturer. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Storey and Ellis, King Cross st, Halifax

Wilkinson, William, Old Leake, Lincoln, Miller. Nov 22 at 12 at offices of Milington and Symeon, Bargate, Boston

Williams, Thomas, St Erme, Cornwall, Farmer. Nov 25 at 12 at offices of Carlyon and Son, Princes st, Truro

Wilson, Ralph, Darlington, Tobacconist. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Wooler, Priestgate, Darlington

Winter, David, and Walter Yates, Broadwall, Stamford st, Waste Paper Contractors. Nov 21 at 3 at 8, Queen st place, Queen st. White, Queen st, Cheapside

Winter, Frank Andrew, Walthamstow, Essex, Clerk to a Broker. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Harte, Great Swan alley, Margeate

Young, William Joseph, Handsworth, Stafford, Ale Dealer. Nov 29 at 10.15 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st, Birmingham

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(1.) A Solicitor, at a commencing salary of £500 a year, who must be thoroughly qualified to discharge all the duties of a solicitor. He must be experienced in Parliamentary practice and be able to undertake the business under the Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, from the preparation and deposit of the schemes to the final award of the standing arbitrator.

(2.) A Gentleman, at a salary of £300 a year, who must be experienced in, and qualified to conduct, litigious business in the Common Law and Chancery Divisions of the High Court of Justice, and also to support prosecutions by the Board at the Police Courts under the Metropolitan Building Acts.

(3.) A Gentleman, at a salary of £150 a year, rising by annual increments to £200, who must be competent to issue summonses in the High Court of Justice and to attend ordinary applications at the Judges' Chambers and ordinary prosecutions in the Police Courts.

Applications for these appointments must be by letter, and every applicant must state distinctly which of them he desires to obtain.

He must give full particulars of age, qualifications, and experience, and his application must be accompanied by testimonials as to character, business capacity, and other qualifications.

Applications must be addressed to THE CLERK of the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, Spring Gardens, London, S.W., not later than Thursday, the 21st of November instant.

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